

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE

PART 22 OF 25

FILE NUMBER : 100-11392

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SUBJECT; AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE

FILE #: 100-11392

SECTION: 22

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REC-79 ST 104

100-113922-600

February 10, 1971

Dear

Your letter was received on February 8th.

With regard to your request, it is not possible to furnish information of the type you desire as data in our files must be maintained as confidential pursuant to regulations of the Department of Justice.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

NOTE: Bufiles disclose that correspondent wrote July, 1967, concerning John Birch Society, which communication was acknowledged 7/28/67. Zip code per National Zip Code Directory. The American Friends Service Committee is well known to the Bureau as a pacifist group within the Quaker Church. The Bureau has not investigated this group, although the Domestic Intelligence Division is following the activities of this organization in connection with demonstrations protesting U. S. actions in Vietnam.

JCW:llk (3)

MAILED 12
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COMM-FBI

FBI
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REC'D-WDHQ

55 FEB 18 1971

Tolson
Sullivan
Fohr
Bishop
Brennan
Callahan
Casper
Conrad
Dalbey
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Rosen
Tavel
Walters
Soyars
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

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January 31, 1971

Mr. Herbert Hoover
FBI
Washington, D.C.

RE: AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE
National Office: 160 North Fifteenth St.
Phila. Pa. 19102

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I recently received a booklet distributed by the above captioned organization entitled "INDOCHINA 1971" An American Friends Service Committee White Paper on Requirements for Peace in Southeast Asia. Would you be good enough to inform me as to the status of said organization.

Are they on any of the FBI Lists? What is your personal Opinion regarding the committee. Should any credence be placed on information they distribute.

I thank you for your interest and prompt reply in advance as I have corresponded with your offic e in the past and have always be satisfied with answers given.

Thank you

[redacted]

ST. 104
REC-79

100-113982-6[illegible]

ny.

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2-10-71

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KIRK Copies

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Seattle, Washington
March 5, 1971

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

RE: CITIZENS CONFERENCE ON
ENDING THE WAR IN INDOCHINA
INFORMATION CONCERNING

On March 5, 1971, a source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, made available a copy of a press release from the Citizens Conference on Ending the War in Indochina, 814 N.E. 40th Street, Seattle, Washington, 98105, telephone number ME 2-0502, which is the address and telephone number of the American Friends Service Committee (AFSC).

The press release indicated three individuals from the Pacific Northwest will be going to Paris, France, for a week-long conference with principals in the Paris talks. These persons are as follows:

1. MARIE CHAKIRIAN, Cashmere, Washington

2. RUDY GILBERT, Unitarian Minister, Spokane, Washington

3. KENNETH A. KIRKPATRICK, AFSC, Seattle, Washington

The person to contact for further information at the AFSC in Seattle was ARTHUR M. DYE, JR. A reproduction of the press release is set out at the conclusion of this communication.

The AFSC is the social outreach arm of the religious group known as the Society of Friends (Quakers).

Characterization data on some of the individuals and organizations mentioned in the press release are set out hereafter:

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

100-11392-

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Citizens Conference on En[illegible]g t' War in Indochina
814 N. E. 40th Street
Seattle, Washington 981[illegible]

Contact: Arthur M. Dye, Jr. ME 2-0502

February 25, 1971

FOR RELEASE SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1971

One hundred and seventy Americans from 41 states will leave from New York's Kennedy Airport on March 3 for a week-long conference with principals in the Paris talks and others. Their objective is finding out what the requisites for peace in Southeast Asia really are.

The Citizens Conference on Ending the War in Indochina, as the project is called, is sponsored by the American Friends Service Committee (AFSC), Clergy & Laymen Concerned (CALC), and the Fellowship of Reconciliation (FOR).

Participating in this conference from the Pacific Northwest will be Marie Chakirian, Cashmere, Washington, active in the Episcopal Church and various women's groups; Rudy Gilbert, Unitarian minister, Spokane; and Kenneth A. Kirkpatrick, Director, Peace Education, Pacific Northwest Region, American Friends Service Committee.

"The conference will afford a large number of American citizens access to and thoughtful discussion with many persons long familiar with the Indochina struggle," explained Stewart Meacham, peace education secretary of the AFSC. "We hope that upon their return to the United States, the participants will be new and creative interpreters, in their respective communities, of what they understand the requisites of peace to really be."

Participants expect to meet with representatives of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam (PRG, formerly the National Liberation Front), the Democratic Republic of Vietnam (North Vietnam), the Republic of Vietnam (Saigon) and the U.S. Delegation.

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Meetings are also being arranged with representatives of the National United Front of Cambodia, the Laotian Student Union and various independent South Vietnamese groups opposed to the war (including Buddhists, Catholics, students and groups supporting dissident members of the Saigon Administration's National Assembly.)

Mr. Allan Brick, national program director of the FOR, said that in addition to meeting with official government representatives at the peace talks "we are anxious to learn a great deal more about the recent upsurge of civilian resistance to the war in the large cities of South Vietnam. We want to reach a better understanding of what the Vietnamese people themselves are struggling for."

The Rev. Richard Fernandez, director of CALC, indicated that "the conference will come at an extremely propitious moment given the United States second invasion of a sovereign country (Laos) in less than eleven months. Mr. Melvin Laird," the clergyman continued, "has told us that the invasion of Laos doesn't represent a widening of the war -- we are interested to see what both Asians and Europeans see in this new move."

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

March 3, 1971

TRAVEL OF U. S. CITIZENS TO PARIS, FRANCE, SPONSORED BY CLERGY AND LAYMEN CONCERNED ABOUT VIETNAM AND AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE

[redacted] furnished a xerox copy of the following final travel instructions and related activities concerning the captioned group:

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

ENCLOSURE

100-113912-

ENCLOSURE

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Coordinators: Marise Pols
Candy Putter

460 No. 15th Street
Philadelphia, Pa. 19102

Memo to: Participants in Citizens Conference on Ending the War in Indochina

February 19, 1971

From: Marise Pols

Subject: Travel Instructions - FINAL INFORMATION

All members of the Conference will be traveling on the following schedule from New York on March 3, 1971. (Please arrange your own travel to JFK Airport in New York on March 3 in order to fit this schedule.)

1) Arrive at JFK no later than 6:00 p.m. on March 3
2) Transfer to Icelandic Airline Terminal
3) Check in at 6:00 p.m. with baggage, passport and health certificate, and you will receive your ticket. Then go to the Protestant Chapel, a short walk from the Icelandic Airline terminal.

4) There will be an important orientation session and briefing meeting by the sponsoring organizations at the Protestant Chapel commencing at 7:30 p.m. Just prior to flight time the entire group will leave the chapel together to go to the flight gate.

5) All members will be on Icelandic Flight #200, leaving at 9:30 p.m. on March 3 and arriving in Luxembourg at 1:00 p.m. on March 4. Transportation will be via DC-8 jet. Dinner will be served after departure. There will be a 45-minute stop at Reyjavik.
6) After clearing customs and immigration in Luxembourg, Conference members will be transferred to chartered busses for a non-stop trip to Paris. These busses will take you to your hotels, resp. Grand Hotel Moderne, and Hotel Garnier.
7) After the Conference the return busses will depart from Paris on March 10, leaving at 6:30 a.m. and arriving at Fidel Airport, Luxembourg for the return flight.
8) Check in with baggage, passport and ticket. At this point you will be required to pay a $2.00 Luxembourg Airport tax.
9) Departure on March 10 on Icelandic Flight #203, DC-8 jet service, at 2:30 p.m. Arrive in New York, JFK Int'l Terminal at 6:45 p.m. on March 10.
10) Clear U.S. customs and immigration.
11) Members should make their own arrangements in advance for homeward travel from JFK the evening of March 10.

For further information, please contact Marise Pols at above address or telephone 215-563-9372.

A Project of: American Friends Service Committee

Clergy and Laymen Concerned

Fellowship of Reconciliation

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WASHINGTON

You might want to go to Washington after the Conference to talk to your Senators and Congressmen. This may mean that you would have to stay at Kennedy Airport on the night of the 10th and make arrangements for a flight to Washington on the morning of the 11th.

We advise you to make appointments with the people you would like to see in Washington in advance - maybe in coordination with others in your state/area. Please let me know if you are planning to do so, since I would like to present a list of names to the Friends Committee on National Legislation (a registered Quaker lobbying agency) in Washington to see whether they could offer their assistance.

Marise Pols ~~Pols~~

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CITIZENS CONFERENCE ON ENDING THE WAR IN INDOCHINA

Coordinators: Marise Pols
Candy Putter

160 No. 15th Street
Philadelphia, Pa. 19102

Memo to: Participants in the Conference on Ending the War in Indochina

February 18, 1971

From: Marise Pols

The Citizens Conference on Ending the War in Indochina will as we all hope have an impact upon the thinking of the people in the towns and cities across the United States from which the participants come. In that sense your willingness to accept speaking engagements and/or radio and television and newspaper interviews will be very valuable.

The following suggestions might be helpful in this regard.

1) The trip will be first announced in a news release sent to major newspapers, radio stations, etc. across the U.S. for release on Sunday, February 21. At the same time the contact person in your area will be sending copies of the release to local reporters, etc. You may possibly hear from members of the media between February 21 and your departure. It is important that the media will get the names of the sponsoring organizations, the dates of the flight, etc. You might also want to express your expectations of the Conference as an individual. You may also be asked to make appointments for talks and interviews on your return.

2) It would be a good idea if the group would choose its own spokesman to handle media contacts as well as a spokesman for a national press conference to be held the day after arrival back in the States.

3) Another possibility is to schedule a brief news conference in cooperation with others from your area upon your return in your hometown.

4) In case the group has arrived at some joint statement for the press, it would be a good idea to have copies with you for your interview.

5) If by any chance a member of the national media (C.B.S., Time, Look, etc.) approaches you directly, it would be best to telephone Margaret Bacon, AFSC's director of information, collect so we can be informed and hopefully continue to coordinate the flow of information. The AFSC's telephone number is 215-563-9372.

MP:lm

A Project of: American Friends Service Committee
Clergy and Laymen Concerned
Fellowship of Reconciliation

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Citizens Conference on Ending the War in Indochina
160 North Fifteenth Street
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19102
Contact: Margaret Bacon--(215) LO 3-9372 Office
--(215) CH 2-1794 Home

February 16, 1971

FOR RELEASE SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1971

One hundred and seventy Americans from 41 states will leave from New York's Kennedy Airport on March 3 for a week-long conference with principals in the Paris talks and others. Their objective is finding out what the requisites for peace in Southeast Asia really are.

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"The conference will afford a large number of American citizens access to and thoughtful discussion with many persons long familiar with the Indochina struggle," explained Stewart Meacham, peace education secretary of the AFSC. "We hope that upon their return to the United States, the participants will be new and creative interpreters, in their respective communities, of what they understand the requisites of peace to really be."

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Meetings are also being arranged with representatives of the National United Front of Cambodia, the Laotian Student Union and various independent South Vietnamese groups opposed to the war (including Buddhists, Catholics, students and groups supporting dissident members of the Saigon Administration's National Assembly.)

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The Rev. Richard Fernandez, director of CALC, indicated that "the conference will come at an extremely propitious moment given the United States second invasion of a sovereign country (Laos) in less than eleven months. Mr. Melvin Laird," the clergyman continued, "has told us that the invasion of Laos doesn't represent a widening of the war--we are interested to see what both Asians and Europeans see in this new move."

The American Friends Service Committee was founded by a group of Quakers in 1917 to offer young men an alternative to military service. Today, its 600 staff are engaged in peace education, refugee relief, technical aid to developing countries, international conferences and community development work in this country. Its headquarters are in Philadelphia.

Clergy and Laymen Concerned is a 34,000 member inter-religious and anti-war group. It is five years old and has offices at 475 Riverside Drive, New York City; phone (212) 749-8518.

Fellowship of Reconciliation is an association of men and women of all faiths who recognize the essential unity of mankind and have joined together to explore the power of love and truth for resolving human conflict. The organization was founded in 1915 and has a nationwide membership of more than 20,000 men and women. It has offices in Nyack, New York, Box 271; phone (914) 359-2599.

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TRAVEL OF UNITED STATES CITIZENS TO PARIS, FRANCE, SPONSORED BY CLERGY AND LAYMEN CONCERNED ABOUT VIETNAM AND AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE

STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY

Students for a Democratic Society, commonly known as SDS, came into existence at a founding convention held during June, 1962, at Port Huron, Michigan. From an initial posture of "participatory democracy," Marxist-Leninist ideology of various shadings became predominant during 1968-1969 with debate centering on how best to create a revolutionary youth movement. SDS moved from involvement in the civil rights struggle to an anti-Vietnam war position to advocacy of a militant anti-imperialist line linking up the oppressed peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America with the black liberation movement in the United States. All major factions within SDS embrace Marxism-Leninism and identify internationally with China, Cuba and North Vietnam as countries leading the worldwide struggles against the United States. However, the Soviet Union was regarded as imperialist and with the Communist Party, United States of America, "revisionist" in nature.

SDS operated under a national constitution which called for an annual National Convention (NC) and quarterly National Council meetings wherein programs were initiated and debated. Three national officers were elected annually with a National Interim Committee to run the organization. Regional offices and college chapters elected delegates to the national meetings but each functioned independently on local matters. Its official publication "Fire" (formerly "New Left Notes") last appeared in December, 1969.

Internal factionalism of serious proportions developed during 1968 - 1969 and the following three factions evolved as a result of a split at the June, 1969, NC: Weatherman, Worker Student Alliance (WSA), and Revolutionary Youth Movement (RYM). The effect of the split on SDS chapters throughout the country was divisive. Some alligned with one or the other of the three major factions. Others, unable to identify with any faction, disassociated with SDS completely and changed names.

The SDS national office in recent years was located at 1608 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois. It was closed in February, 1970.

The Weatherman and RYM groups no longer consider themselves associated with SDS, and the WSA group refers to itself as the true SDS.

[redacted]

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PROGRESSIVE LABOR PARTY

"The New York Times" city edition, Tuesday, April 20, 1965, page 27, reported that a new party of "revolutionary socialism" was formally founded on April 18, 1965, under the name of the Progressive Labor Party (PLP) which had been known as the Progressive Labor Movement.

According to the article, "The Progressive Labor Movement was founded in 1962 by Milton Rosen and Mortimer Scheer after they were expelled from the Communist Party of the United States for assertedly following the Chinese Communist line."

A source advised on June 3, 1968, that the PLP held its Second National Convention in New York City, May 31 to June 2, 1968, at which time the PLP reasserted its objective of the establishment of a militant working class movement based on Marxism-Leninism.

The source also advised that at the Second National Convention Milton Rosen was unanimously reelected National Chairman of the PLP and Levi Laub, Fred Jerome, Jared Israel, William Epton, Jacob Rosen, Jeffrey Gordon, and Walter Linder were elected as the National Committee to lead the PLP until the next convention.

The PLP publishes "Progressive Labor," a bimonthly magazine, and "Challenge-Desafio," a monthly newspaper.

Source advised on May 25, 1970, that the PLP utilizes an address of General Post Office Box 808, Brooklyn, New York, and also utilizes an office in Room 617, 1 Union Square West, New York, New York.

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LAYMEN CONCERNED ABOUT VIETNAM
AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE

3

REVOLUTIONARY YOUTH MOVEMENT

A source advised that the Revolutionary Youth Movement II (RYMII) faction of Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) held a national conference at Atlanta, Georgia, from November 26 to 30, 1969. At this conference it was decided to form a new organization to be known as Revolutionary Youth Movement (RYM), characterized as a mass anti-imperialist youth organization, said organization being proposed as separate and distinct in form and content from SDS. The "Principles of Unity" adopted by the conference included a struggle against white supremacy and male supremacy; fights against imperialism, anticommunism, fascism and oppression of youth; and support of the right of self-determination of all "oppressed nations," also support of the right of all "oppressed and exploited" peoples "to armed self-defense." It was agreed that RYM would not be a Marxist-Leninist organization; however, source said this was decided in order to indicate an organization broad enough in form to be acceptable to everyone. A temporary National Steering Committee (NSC) made up of eight females and two males was elected to govern RYM until national officers could be elected during the Spring of 1970.

RYM publications have listed the RYM National Office (NO) at Post Office Box 5421 and Post Office Box 77012 C, both Atlanta, Georgia, and a second source has advised that the NO has no office space but would probably be considered as located at Apartment 27, 1067 Alta Avenue, Northeast, Atlanta.

Second source advised that women dominated the founding conference and have continued to dominate NSC meetings to the point that "women's liberation" has apparently become the RYM's principal issue - also that RYM's poor financial condition has resulted in its failure to publish a paper. During early 1970, RYM has decided to cater to the working class rather than youth, since the potential for social revolution lies in workers.

A third source has stated that it was decided at the March, 1970, NSC meeting that RYM women had decided the organization will be molded into a "working class, Marxist-Leninist, revolutionary, anti-imperialist, probl[illegible] nationalist, people's women's liberation organization."

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5

WEATHERMAN

Initially called the "Action Faction," Weatherman came into being immediately before the June, 1969, Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) National Convention (NC). At this NC Weatherman won all three national officer positions and a majority of the National Interim Committee as well. Subsequently, they took over the SDS National Office (NO) in Chicago, and controlled its funds, paper and national records. Although internal struggle existed until late 1969, Weatherman for all major purposes controlled SDS nationally from June, 1969, until its NO closed in February, 1970. At this time it no longer considered itself part of SDS.

The term Weatherman emerged from an ideological paper prepared by its leaders entitled "You Don't Need a Weatherman to Know Which Way the Wind Blows " ("New Left Notes" June 18, 1969). This statement outlined the basic stance of Weatherman: Marxist-Leninist in content but with strong advocacy that action not theory would bring about revolution in the United States. This posture was complemented with an international identification to the Cuban revolution and Castro's statement that the duty of a revolutionary is to make revolution.

During October, 1969, Weatherman riots in Chicago resulted in more than 260 arrests for mob action and related charges. A program of armed struggle was finalized during a December, 1969, "War Council" wherein terrorist tactics and political assassination were contemplated. The basic strength of Weatherman was then revealed to be some 300 - 350 nationally and geographically apportioned to the Midwest, New York, and some Northwest.

As its rhetoric of violence escalated, Weatherman leaders increasingly discussed the necessity of an underground operation wherein more than 90 percent of the organization would be submerged; "affinity groups" of three - five members would function independently. In February, 1970, Weatherman leaders announced a program of "strategic sabotage" with police and military installations as primary targets.

In February, 1970, Weatherman abandoned the SDS NO, 1608 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois, and throughout the country entered an underground status.

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VEL OF UNITED STATES CITIZENS TO
RIS, FRANCE, SPONSORED BY CLERGY
D LAYMEN CONCERNED ABOUT VIETNAM
D AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE

WORKER STUDENT ALLIANCE/PROGRESSIVE LABOR PARTY

A source advised during August, 1969, that at the National Convention (NC) of Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) held in Chicago, Illinois, during June, 1969, a split arose between the Progressive Labor Party (PLP) and the National Office (NO), the NO becoming known as the Weatherman faction. The PLP faction drew the largest support among those in attendance at the NC.

Source further advised that during late Summer, 1969, the PLP faction of SDS established its National Headquarters (NH) on the second floor of a loft-type building at 173A Massachusetts Avenue, Boston, Massachusetts. The campaign on which the PLP faction centered was to build a worker student alliance or a campus worker student alliance. Thus, they adopted the names of Worker Student Alliance (WSA) or Campus Worker Student Alliance.

Source stated that the "New Left Notes," printed in New York City, is the official publication of the WSA faction.

A second source advised during January, 1970, that within the SDS, the WSA is a caucus of which the PLP constitutes the leadership.

A third source advised during July, 1970, that during demonstrations staged in the Boston area during the Spring and Summer of 1970 by the NH, the main theme of previous demonstrations staged by the NH shifted from protestations of the Vietnam War and other United States foreign policy matters to attacking domestic issues such as racism and unemployment and demonstrating support of the "workers' struggle."

[redacted]

To learn more about PDF Compression and OCR go to our website

January 6, 1971

EX-115
REC-73 100-111392-599

Dear

Your letter, with enclosure, was received on January 4th. Although I would like to be of assistance in connection with your communication, information in our files must be maintained as confidential pursuant to regulations of the Department of Justice. I regret we cannot be of help to you.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

MAILED 21
JAN 6 1971
COMM-FBI

ENCLOSURE COPY FILED IN 62-563841-

NOTE: Bufiles contain no record of correspondent. The American Friends Service Committee is well known to the Bureau. Robert L. Branconnier, Catholic priest, has been involved in a number of anti-Vietnam protests and demonstrations at the University of North Dakota.

Tolson
Sullivan
Mohr
Bishop
Brennan, C.D.
Callahan
Casper
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Tavel
Walters
Soyars
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

54 JAN 13 1971

JAN 12 1971

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NOTE CONTINUED PAGE TWO

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[redacted]

December 30, 1970

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C.

Gentlemen:

My question I would like answered is: What kind of organization is the American Friends Service Committee and are they listed among the many anti-American and subversive organizations?

Thanking you very much for this trouble, I remain,

Very sincerely yours,

[redacted]

[redacted]

Acknowledged
1-6-71
LEE: yg

REC-73 100-11392-124

EX-115

6 JAN 8 1971

To learn more about this impression and OCR go to our website

Fr. Branconnier Requests Leave

Father Robert L. Branconnier, Thompson, has been granted a one year leave of absence to devote full time work in the peace movement.

Father Branconnier has been administrator of St. Jude's Church, Thompson, since his resignation as director of the University of North Dakota Student Center at Grand Forks in January 1969.

He will be working with the American Friends Service Committee.

XEROX

JAN 12 1971

100-11392-593

ENCLOSURE

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

DEC 24 1970

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Brennan CDL
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Casper
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Walters
Mr. Soyars
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

[redacted]

10:45P.M. NITEL 12-24-70 GMV

TO DIRECTOR (100-11392)

ATTN: DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE

PHILADELPHIA (100-4899)

FROM WASHINGTON FIELD (100-39771) (2-P)

AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE, IS-MISC. OO: PH.

ON DECEMBER TWENTYFOUR INSTANT [redacted] ADVISED THAT AT THREE PM DECEMBER TWENTYFOUR INSTANT APPROXIMATELY ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY FIVE PERSONS REPRESENTING AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE ASSEMBLED ON THE SOUTH SIDE OF PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE IN FRONT OF THE WHITE HOUSE FOR A VIGIL DEMANDING REMOVAL OF U.S. TROOPS FROM VIET NAM. THEY HAD COME FROM A SERVICE AT THE METROPOLITAN AME ZION CHURCH, WDC. AS OF EIGHT PM APPROXIMATELY ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY REMAINED AND THEY INTENDED TO STAY UNTIL MIDNIGHT.

DURING THE PERIOD THREE TO SEVEN PM DECEMBER TWENTY FOUR INSTANT A GROUP FROM THE AMERICAN NAZI PARTY WAS ALSO HOLDING A VIGIL AT THE WHITE HOUSE ON THE NORTH SIDE OF PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE TO PROTEST THE TREATMENT OF RUDOLPH HESS. THIS GROUP NUMBERED APPROXIMATELY TWELVE. NO INCIDENTS OR ARRESTS.

100-113993-598

54 JAN 14 1971

EX-115

"cc to IDIU
Adm. data deleted"

4 JAN 9 1971

END PAGE ONE

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FBI (Rev. 3-22-44)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

DEC 18 1970

Date: 12/18/70

Transmit the following in TELETYPE/PLAINTEXT
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via TELETYPE Facsimile NITEL
(Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (100- NEW)

INTERFAITH PILGRIMAGE FOR PEACE DEMONSTRATION AT FEDERAL BUILDING, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, DECEMBER TWENTY ONE, NEXT. INFORMATION CONCERNING - VIDEM.

RELIABLE SOURCE ADVISED TODAY THAT AN INTERFAITH PILGRIMAGE FOR PEACE DEMONSTRATION WILL BE HELD AT FEDERAL BUILDING, CHICAGO, AT SEVEN P. M. ON DECEMBER TWENTY ONE, NEXT, TO CALL FOR AN END TO WAR IN VIET NAM. GROUPS WILL GATHER AT FOLLOWING LOCATIONS IN LOOP AREA OF CHICAGO AND THEN MARCH TO FEDERAL BUILDING: VETERANS ADMINISTRATION HOSPITAL, THREE THREE THREE EAST HURON; STANDARD OIL CORPORATION, NINE ONE ZERO SOUTH MICHIGAN; BRUNSWICK BUILDING, SIX NINE WEST WASHINGTON; U. S. ARMY INDUCTION CENTER, SIX ONE FIVE WEST VAN BUREN.

100-113992

NOT RECORDED
178 DEC 31 1970

DEC 23 1970

1 - 100-30509 AFSC
1 - 100-42556 VEPV
1 - 100-41653 CPC
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(5)

56 JAN 7 1971

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FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date:

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via _____ (Priority)

CG 100-NEW

PAGE TWO

THEREAFTER, GROUP WILL MARCH TO ST. JAMES EPISCOPAL CATHEDRAL, SIX FIVE EAST HURON, WHERE HOLIDAY SERVICES FOR PEACE WILL BE HELD. FOLLOWING ORGANIZATIONS PLAN TO PARTICIPATE IN ABOVE DEMONSTRATION:

CHICAGO PEACE COUNCIL, VETERANS FOR PEACE IN VIET NAM AND AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE.

CHICAGO POLICE DEPARTMENT, USA, SECRET SERVICE, GSA AND FEDERAL JUDGE ROBSON COGNIZANT.

ADMINISTRATIVE

SOURCE IS SERGEANT PETER SONNENBERG, INTELLIGENCE DIVISION, CHICAGO PD, CHICAGO FOLLOWING NO NAME BEING SUBMITTED.

cc

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Q

[redacted]

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

DEC 22 1970

1028 PM URGENT 12-22-70 MJW TELETYPE

TO DIRECTOR 100-11392

ATTN DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION

PHILADELPHIA 100-4899

WASHINGTON FIELD

FROM NEW YORK 100-128843.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Brennan CD
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Casper
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Walters
Mr. Sizoo
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

Wells
A. Gray
CC Director

DEMONSTRATION AT THE WHITE HOUSE, WASHINGTON, D.C., DECEMBER TWENTY FOUR, NEXT, SPONSORED BY THE AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE (AFSC), IS- MISC. VIDEM.

ON DECEMBER TWENTY ONE, LAST, [redacted] ADVISED THAT THE PURPOSE OF THE AFSC DEMONSTRATION AT THE WHITE HOUSE ON DECEMBER TWENTY FOUR, NEXT, IS TO PRESSURE PRESIDENT NIXON INTO SETTING A DEADLINE FOR AMERICAN TROOP WITHDRAWAL FROM SOUTHEAST ASIA.

Griffith

REC 8 100-11392-597

6 DEC 30 1970

END

V:8ALM FBI WFO LCR

DEC 31 1970
"cc to IDIU
Adm. data deleted"

REC'D FBI WASH, DC 1971

5-2

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

DEC 22 1970

WJM

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Sullivan	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Bishop	
Mr. Brennan CD	✓
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. Felt	
Mr. Gale	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Walters	
Mr. Soyars	
Tele. Room	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

A [redacted]

3:14 PM URGENT 12-22-70 KLL

TO DIRECTOR (100-11392)

ATTENTION DOMINTEL

WASHINGTON FIELD

FROM PHILADELPHIA (100-4899) 3P

AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE, IS - MISC.

ON DECEMBER TWENTYSECOND INSTANT, [redacted] ADVISED AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE (AFSC) PHILADELPHIA PLANS A SILENT VIGIL IN FRONT OF THE WHITE HOUSE, WASHINGTON, D.C. (WDC) FROM THREE O'CLOCK P.M. TO EIGHT O'CLOCK P.M., ON DECEMBER TWENTYFOUR NEXT.

PARTICIPANTS WILL CARRY PLACARDS DEMANDING SCHEDULE FOR REMOVAL OF U.S. TROOPS FROM VIETNAM AND SETTING OF A DEFINITE DATE WHEN ALL U.S. TROOPS WILL BE OUT. PLACARDS WILL ALSO BE DEMANDING REMOVAL OF PRESIDENT THIEU AND VICE-PRESIDENT KY OF

END PAGE ONE

REC-65 100-11392-596

EX-106

6 DEC 30 1970

53 JAN 5 1971

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SOUTH VIETNAM SO TROOP REMOVAL WILL NOT BE CARRIED OUT WITH MILITARY LEADERS IN CONTROL OF SOUTH VIETNAM.

ONE BUSLOAD WILL DEPART PHILADELPHIA AT NINE THIRTY A.M. ON DECEMBER TWENTYFOUR NEXT AND ARRIVE WDC AT ONE O'CLOCK P.M. THE GROUP WILL HOLD MEETING AT METROPOLITAN AME ZION CHURCH WDC AFTER ARRIVAL, THEN WALK TO WHITE HOUSE FOR THE SILENT VIGIL. GROUP WILL RETURN TO PHILADELPHIA MIDNIGHT DECEMBER TWENTYFOUR NEXT.

ON DECEMBER TWENTYSECOND LAST [redacted] ADVISED AFSC HAS CHARTERED ONE FORTYONE PASSENGER BUS TO TAKE GROUP TO WDC. BUS WILL DEPART PHILADELPHIA NINE THIRTY A.M., DECEMBER TWENTYFOUR NEXT AND DISCHARGE PASSENGERS AT ONE FIVE ONE EIGHT M STREET, N.W., WDC. THE BUS WILL DEPART WDC WITH PASSENGERS EIGHT THIRTY P.M., DECEMBER TWENTYFOUR NEXT AND ARRIVE BACK IN PHILADELPHIA AT MIDNIGHT.

END PAGE TWO

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

DEC 19 1970

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Sullivan	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Bishop	
Mr. Brennan CD	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. Felt	
Mr. Gale	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Walters	
Mr. Sears	
Tele. Room	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

[redacted]

250 URGENT 12-19-70 KEH

TO DIRECTOR (100-11392)

ATTENTION DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION

PHILADELPHIA (100-4899)

WASHINGTON FIELD

FROM NEW YORK (100-128843)

AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE, INTERNAL SECURITY - MISC. OO PHILADELPHIA.

ON TWELVE EIGHTEEN SEVENTY [redacted] ADVISED THAT AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE, ONE SIX ZERO NORTH FIFTEENTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA, PLANNING A DEMONSTRATION AT WHITE HOUSE, WASHINGTON, D.C., TWELVE TWENTY FOUR SEVENTY FROM THREE PM UNTIL AFTER TWELVE PM.

EX-115 REC 85 100-11392-595

SOURCE STATED PUPOSE OF DEMONSTRATION IS TO PROTEST AGAINST UNITED STATES POLICY IN INDONESIA.

SOURCE COULD PROVIDE NO OTHER INFORMATION.

ADMINISTRATIVE [redacted] Intelligence, AG, Secret Service, [illegible], DOSE, OSI, DIA, Vice [illegible] tel. CM of White [illegible] tel to DAG; AAG's: IS, CRD, [illegible], IDIU; [redacted]

[redacted]

THE BUREAU WILL BE KEPT ADVISED OF ALL PERTINENT INFORMATION RE THIS MATTER.

END

58 DEC 31 1970

cc - Wells

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ICDSO-O-S

NOV 25 1970

SUBJECT: GRID FIELD

Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, DC 20535

Forwarded herewith, for your information, are two Summaries of Information, 70-368, dated 16 Nov 70 and 70-369, dated 17 Nov 70, subject: Your Military Left.

FOR THE COMMANDER:

2 Incl
as

PHILIP L. LANPHEAR
LTC, MI
Acting Assistant Adjutant General

ORIGINAL FILED IN 14-30069-15

EX-113 REC-94 100-11392-5941

NOT RECORDED
169 DEC 11 1970

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ENCLOSURE

5 DEC 23 1970

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(20)

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SUMMARY OF INFORMATION

For use of this form, see AR 381-130 & FM 30-17; the proponent agency is Office of the Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence.

DATE: 17 Nov 1970

REPARING OFFICE
HEADQUARTERS, 112th MILITARY INTELLIGENCE GROUP, FORT SAM HOUSTON, TEXAS 78234, 70-369

BJECT
OUR MILITARY LEFT (YML) (U)

CODE FOR USE IN INDIVIDUAL PARAGRAPH EVALUATION

OF SOURCE:		OF INFORMATION:	
COMPLETELY RELIABLE	A	CONFIRMED BY OTHER SOURCES	1
USUALLY RELIABLE	B	PROBABLY TRUE	2
FAIRLY RELIABLE	C	POSSIBLE TRUE	3
NOT USUALLY RELIABLE	D	DOUBTFULLY TRUE	4
UNRELIABLE	E	IMPROBABLE	5
RELIABILITY UNKNOWN	F	TRUTH CANNOT BE JUDGED	6

MMARY OF INFORMATION

1. (C) The staff of Your Military Left (YML) spent most of the weekend, 14-15 lovember 1970, preparing and writing articles for the next issue of YML. The staff stimates it will be a week before the printed edition will be received, but they ope to have it ready for distribution before Thanksgiving, 26 November 1970. (B-3)

2. (C) The paper will consist of 8 pages and include articles and pictures of he march and rally in Austin, Texas, on 31 October 1970; articles on the 3 November lections; draft counseling; and an article on the Military Police at Fort Sam Houston. (B-3)

3. (C) Tom Wetzler, Craig Combs, and Jolee Coldwater worked to prepare the aper for the printer. This activity took place at 109 W Durango, San Antonio, Texas SAT). During this period, Tom Flower, Peace Education Secretary, American Friends ervice Committee (AFSC), held a staff meeting at Hennancy House, 2001 N Flores, SAT.

TEX. Of subject organization (B-3)

4. (C) Tom Wetzler is beginning to work with and counsel Vietnam returnees ssigned to the Medical Holding Company, Brooke Army Medical Center, Fort Sam Houston, exas. He indicated the coffee house fund is now up to approximately $200. If he ould be assured of a slight profit from the venture, he has $800 available to assist he financing. The $200 came from random contributions. It is not known what source ill provide the $800. Wetzler indicated the Friendship House, Federicksburg Road and incinnati, SAT, is vacant and rents for $200 per month. The question of the availbility of the Gatehouse, on 4th Street near Broadway, a location previously mentioned, as not brought up during the weekend meeting. (B-3)

WARNING NOTICE - This report is furnished for information only and is not to be used for any other purpose without prior coordination. Requests to use any portion of this information should be addressed to CG, USAINTC, ATTN: ICDI-SO-O, for additional review and coordination with ACSI, DA, prior to release.

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GROUP-3
Downgraded at 12 year intervals:
Not automatically declassified.

DISTRIBUTION
1-FBI, San Antonio
1-G2, Ft Sam Houston
1-Scty Off, BAMC
1-DCSINTEL, 4USA
4-USAINTC
1-File

100-11392-594

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YOUR MILITARY LEFT (YML) (U) 17 Nov 1970

5. (C) Victor Milstien, an associate of the staff of YML, departed SAT shortly after the 6-8 November 1970 peace workshop. Milstien returned to New York City to attend school. (B-3)

6. (C) Mark Prange, reportedly a student at Trinity University, SAT, is at odds with Combs and Wetzler because of their lack of drive in regard to YML activities. Prange conducts draft counseling activities for the AFSC. (B-3)

Subject organization

TEX

WARNING NOTICE - This report is furnished for information only and is not to be used for any other purpose without prior coordination. Requests to use any portion of this information should be addressed to CG, USAINTC, ATTN: ICDI-SO-O, for additional review and coordination with ACSI, DA, prior to release.

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[redacted]

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
HEADQUARTERS
U. S. ARMY INTELLIGENCE COMMAND
FORT HOLABIRD, MARYLAND 21219

ICDSO-O-S

NOV 2 3 1970

SUBJECT: American Friends Service Committee

REC-35

Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, DC 20535

Forwarded herewith, for your information, is a Summary of Information, 70-363, dated 13 Nov 70, which contains information concerning the peace workshop organized and conducted by the American Friends Service Committee at San Antonio, Texas on 6-8 November 1970.

FOR THE COMMANDER:

1 Incl
as

IRWIN R. GAY
LTC, MI
Acting Assistant Adjutant General

REC-35

[redacted]

ST-115

100-113912-593

ENCLOSURE

10 NOV 24 1970

INT. SEC.

30 NOV 24 1970

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ON 29 DEC 1976
BY CDR USAINTA FOIC
AUTH PARA I-603 DOD5200

[redacted]

[redacted]

(8)

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[redacted]

SUMMARY OF INFORMATION

For use of this form, see AR 381-130 & FM 30-17; the proponent agency is Office of the Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence.

DATE: 13 Nov 1970

PREPARING OFFICE: HEADQUARTERS, 112th MILITARY INTELLIGENCE GROUP, FORT SAM HOUSTON, TEXAS 78234, 70-363

SUBJECT: GI PARTICIPATION IN PEACE WORKSHOP OF THE AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE, 6-8 November 1970 (U)

CODE FOR USE IN INDIVIDUAL PARAGRAPH EVALUATION

OF SOURCE:		OF INFORMATION:	
COMPLETELY RELIABLE	A	CONFIRMED BY OTHER SOURCES	1
USUALLY RELIABLE	B	PROBABLY TRUE	2
FAIRLY RELIABLE	C	POSSIBLE TRUE	3
NOT USUALLY RELIABLE	D	DOUBTFULLY TRUE	4
UNRELIABLE	E	IMPROBABLE	5
RELIABILITY UNKNOWN	F	TRUTH CANNOT BE JUDGED	6

1. [redacted] During the weekend of 6-8 November 1970, a peace workshop, organized and conducted by Tom Flower, Peace Education Secretary, American Friends Service Committee (AFSC), 109 W Durango Street, San Antonio, Texas, was held in San Antonio. Major activities of the workshop occurred at the Hennacy House, 2001 N Flores; the Bethany Church of Christ, 611 E Myrtle Street; and San Pedro Park. (B-3)

2. [redacted] US Army personalities present were Craig Combs, Jolee Coldwater, Tom Wetzler, Mike Jack, an NCO assigned to the Medical Field Service School (MFSS), Fort Sam Houston, Texas (FSHT), Robert Meyer, FSHT, 3 unidentified individuals believed to be assigned to FSHT, and Jeff Barhorst, assigned to Fort Hood, Texas. (B-3)

3. [redacted] Civilian personalities included Wally Nelson, Peacemakers; Eric Remington and Larry Falk, Palo Alto Institute for the Study of Non-Violence; Bob Levering, formaerly of the Quaker Action Group; Dr. Winninger, Professor, Our Lady of the Lake College, San Antonio; Bill Chandler, Farm Worker's Union of the Valley, Texas; Woody Roberts, Program Director, Radio KTSA, San Antonio, and Henry Kuntz Jr, AFSC. (B-3)

4. [redacted] Attendance at the workshop meetings during the 3 days varied from approximately 60 to 120 people. Meals for those attending were served at the Hennacy House. The overall theme of the workshop was non-violence, with emphasis placed on direct actions, such as the burning of draft cards and the STOP Program (Safe Treatment of Prisoners), which calls for the mass penetration of jails by large numbers of people, who will attempt to harass and hamper police once they are inside the jails. (B-3)

[redacted]

REGRADED UNCLASSIFIED
ON 29 DEC 1976
BY CDR USAINTA FOIC
AUTH PARA 1-603 DOD5200

[redacted]

[redacted]

DISTRIBUTION: 1-FBI, San Antonio; 1-G2, Ft Hood; 1-DCSINTEL, 4USA; 4-USAINSCOM; 1-G2, Ft Sam Houston; 1-Scty Off BAAC; 1-Rgn I, 112 MI Gp; 1-File; 1-OSI, Dist 10

Incl #1

PREVIOUS EDITIONS OBSOLETE. DA FORM 1 JUN 41, WHICH MAY BE USED

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[redacted]

GI PARTICIPATION IN PEACE WORKSHOP
OF THE AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE
COMMITTEE, 6-8 November 1970 (U)

13 Nov 1970

5. [redacted] One of the speeches on 7 November 1970, was given by 2 unidentified members of the Strategic Air Command (SAC), United States Air Force, whose speech concerned harassment and repression occurring in SAC. (B-3)

6. [redacted] On 5 and 6 December 1970, demonstrations will be held in Austin, Texas, protesting the telephone tax. Marches from the grounds of the State Capital to the Internal Revenue Service Building, Austin, are scheduled to occur on those dates. It is unknown as to which organization(s) is sponsoring the demonstrations. (B-3)

7. [redacted] There were no organized activities for military personnel present at the workshop. During the periods when discussions were taking place, most of the military personnel engaged in individual rap sessions and discussed events taking place at the workshop. (B-3)

[redacted]

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ON 29 DEC 1976
BY CDR USAINTA FOIC
AUTH PARA I-603 D005200

[redacted]

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DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
HEADQUARTERS
U. S. ARMY INTELLIGENCE COMMAND
FORT HOLABIRD, MARYLAND 21213

ICDSG-O-S

NOV 03 1970

SUBJECT: GRID FIELD (U)

Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, DC 20535

WARNING NOTICE: Sensitive Sources and Methods Involved

(U) Forwarded herewith, for your information, is a Summary of Information, 70-349, dated 28 October 1970, subject: Your Military Left.

FOR THE COMMANDER:

1 Incl
as

PHILIP L. LANPHEAR
LTC, MI
Acting Assistant Adjutant General

REGRADED UNCLASSIFIED
ORDER SEC ARMY BY TAG PER 770-005

REC-66 100-11392-592

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160 NOV 10 1970

ENCLOSURE

EX-111

ENCLOSURE

INDEXED

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36 NOV 4 1970

5 NOV 23 1970

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SUMMARY OF INFORMATION

For use of this form, see AR 381-130 & FM 30-17; the proponent agency is Office of the Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence.

DATE: 28 Oct 1970

FROM: (ORGANIZATION OR OFFICE OF ORIGIN)

HEADQUARTERS, 112th MILITARY INTELLIGENCE GROUP, FORT SAM HOUSTON, TEXAS 78234, 70-349

SUBJECT: YOUR MILITARY LEFT (YML) (U)

CODE FOR USE IN INDIVIDUAL PARAGRAPH EVALUATION

OF SOURCE:		OF INFORMATION:	
COMPLETELY RELIABLE	A	CONFIRMED BY OTHER SOURCES	1
USUALLY RELIABLE	B	PROBABLY TRUE	2
FAIRLY RELIABLE	C	POSSIBLE TRUE	3
NOT USUALLY RELIABLE	D	DOUBTFULLY TRUE	4
UNRELIABLE	E	IMPROBABLE	5
RELIABILITY UNKNOWN	F	TRUTH CANNOT BE JUDGED	6

SUMMARY OF INFORMATION

1. (C) At 1430 hours, 24 October 1970, there were 9 people present at the office of the American Friends Service Committee (AFSC and YML. They were Tom Flower, Peace Education Secretary, AFSC; Mark LNU, AFSC staff member; Craig Combs, YML staff member; Jolue Coldwater, YML staff member; Al Walker, previously reported as Al Waller, assigned to Fort Sam Houston, Texas; an unidentified Latin American, believed to be associated with a local Chicano movement; and 3 unidentified military personnel believed to be assigned to Fort Sam Houston. (B-3)

101 Subject Organization Rep.

2. (C) The meeting which was scheduled to occur at the offices of YML, on 24 October 1970, was no believed to have been a success, because personnel from the Student Mobilization Committee (SMC), Austin, Texas, did not make an appearance. The SMC is supposed to provide buses to transport personnel from San Antonio to Austin on 31 October 1970. After having failed to appear at YML on the evening of 23 October, and having failed to make distribution of dissident literature on Fort Sam Houston, on the weekend of 23-25 October 1970, the SMC has partially destroyed their creditibility with the staff of YML. Combs believed, as a result of the SMC's inactivity in this area, there was a possibility the SMC might not furnish the needed transportation. (B-3)

3. (C) The primary activity of those present was a general clean up of the offices of YML and AFSC. One of the unidentified military personnel was preparing copies of a dispotion form, publicising the activities to be held in Austin, on 31 October 1970. Plans for distribution of the disposition form were unknown, except they were to be placed on unit bulletin boards on Fort Sam Houston. (B-3)

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GSCUR-5

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To Document Processing Section, Chicago Field Division

[redacted]
DEPARTMENT OF THE ARI
HEADQUARTERS
U. S. ARMY INTELLIGENCE COMMAND
FORT HOLABIRD, MARYLAND 21219

MAR 3 0 1970

ICDI-SO-O

SUBJECT: GRID FIELD (U)

Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
ATTN: Liaison
Washington, DC 20535

(U) Forwarded for your information are copies of 15 Summaries of Information (SOIs), originated by the assigned 112th Military Intelligence Group, an element of this command, concerning the activities of dissident soldiers at Fort Sam Houston, Texas. Information in the inclosed reports emanated from subject investigation and have been passed to the local office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation at Fort Hood or San Antonio, Texas, as appropriate.

FOR THE COMMANDER:

Wilford B Carlisle

WILFORD B. CARLISLE
LTC, MI
Acting Assistant Adjutant General

15 Incl
as

REC-35

100-11392-583
NOT RECORDED
184 APR 13 1970

3 ENCLOSURE
ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

3 APR 9 1970

[redacted]

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50 APR 21 1970

(7)

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[redacted]

SUMMARY OF INFORMATION

For use of this form, see AR 381-130 & FM 30-17; the proponent agency is Office of the Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence.

DATE: 5 Mar 1970

PREPARING OFFICE

HEADQUARTERS, 112TH MILITARY INTELLIGENCE GROUP, FORT SAM HOUSTON, TEXAS, 78234, 70-9R

SUBJECT

AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE (AFSC) (U) (GRID FIELD)

CODE FOR USE IN INDIVIDUAL PARAGRAPH EVALUATION

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USUALLY RELIABLE	B	PROBABLY TRUE	2
FAIRLY RELIABLE	C	POSSIBLE TRUE	3
NOT USUALLY RELIABLE	D	DOUBTFULLY TRUE	4
UNRELIABLE	E	IMPROBABLE	5
RELIABILITY UNKNOWN	F	TRUTH CANNOT BE JUDGED	6

SUMMARY OF INFORMATION

Information concerning SUBJECT as of 3 March 1970: John Dauer, an assistant to Tom Flower, Peace Education Secretary for the AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE (AFSC), plans to open and operate a draft counseling service for the AFSC in an office located next door to a US Armed Forces Recruiting Service at 5156 West Commerce Street, San Antonio, Texas. (B-3)

REGRADED UNCLASSIFIED
ON 23 DEC 1976
BY CDR USAINTA FOIC
AUTH PARA I-603 DOD5200

[redacted]

GROUP 3
[redacted]

DISTRIBUTION

1-FBI, SAT
2-DCSINTEL, 4th US Army
1-USAINTC
1-File

To learn more about [illegible] and CIA go to [illegible]

September 21, 1970

100-11392-588

REC-21

EX-106

Dear

Your letter of September 15th has been received. Your interest in contacting this Bureau is appreciated, and I want to thank you for forwarding the material you enclosed.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

FBI

MAILED 21
SEP 21 1970
COMM-FBI

NOTE: On several occasions, correspondent has made information and material available which he believes to be of a security interest.

No record in Bufiles on the publication forwarded by correspondent which has been put out by the American Friends Service Committee, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

SEP 22 1970 DCL:ajh (3)

MAIL ROOM

To learn more about FBI Records Vault and to search our website

Subjects: (1) Ecology, (2) Radicalism; and (3) The American Friends Service Committee (AFSC)

September 15, 1970

The Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C. 20535

Dear Sirs:

I have enclosed a copy of "ECOLOGY [,] Making Peace With Nature and With Each Other [:] A GREEN PAPER," which I recently received from the Youth Affairs Division, American Friends Service Committee, 160 North 15th Street, Philadelphia, Pa. 19102. The AFSC, I understand, is affiliated with the Quaker Church.

In recent years there has been much discussion of ecology, "environmentalism," wildlife conservation, pollution (air, water, land, and noise), consumer protection ("consumerism"), and the "population explosion." I have read a good deal about such subjects, and it is clear to me that some writers on such subjects are using them to promote radicalism (political, social, and/or economic) and/or pacificism (especially with regard to the war in South Vietnam). The enclosed "GREEN PAPER" illustrates something of what I mean. Your attention is particularly invited to the passages which I have marked.

I doubt if there is anything illegal in the obnoxious "GREEN PAPER," but if there is, I trust that the F. B. I. (or whatever law enforcement agency is appropriate) will take appropriate action. Meanwhile, I hope that the various law enforcement agencies will keep an eye on all who seek to foist off radicalism under the guise of ecology, consumer protection, the "population explosion," etc.

To keep the record straight, I want to explain that I am in favor of improving our ecology and environment, conserving wildlife, fighting pollution, protecting the consumer, controlling the "population explosion," opposing radicalism, and winning the war in South Vietnam.

Yours truly,

One enclosure: As described above.

EX-109
REC-21
100-113792-588
22 SEP 23 1970

ENCLOSURE

[redacted]

CORRESPONDENCE

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2) Pollution is a by-product of imperfect technology, and can be eliminated with more advanced technology. This approach accepts short-sighted band-aid measures as final solutions. So smog-control devices on every car would take care of automobile pollution, compressing garbage into building blocks would solve our garbage problem, installing air coolers on nuclear power plants would take care of thermal pollution, discovering a substitute for DDT would solve our insect pest problem. While technology can serve us if we use it properly, it is primarily the use of technology to solve non-technological problems that has had such a destructive impact on our environment. In many areas we have already reached the point where more technology would reduce the quality of our lives. We must begin to ask if the automobile, smog-control devices notwithstanding, is itself a form of pollution.

3) The protection of the environment is a series of defensive battles against anyone who would attack the environment. Last year a fragile salt marsh was threatened by the presence of DDT, this year by thermal pollution from a nuclear power plant, next year by land fill to construct a shopping center, highway or airport runway. Conservationists must first identify a specific issue, prove that real damage is being done, and then organize support for legislation that will stop the damage. By the time this whole process is completed, the damage done is often irreversible: the redwoods are cut down, the eagle has become extinct, Lake Erie is killed.

The conservationist and anti-pollutionist approach is one of sure failure. Each year more attacks are made on the environment, exploiters gain more initiative, new and threatening technology is developed, and the same areas must be defended against new destruction. An alternative approach must be developed which places its faith in social and moral decisions instead of technological decisions, understands the inter-relatedness of all aspects of environmental destruction, and initiates a unified attack on the real sources of environmental deterioration.

ECOLOGY ACTION

An ecological approach to environmental destruction is radically different from conservationist and anti-pollutionist approaches. It begins with an understanding of the processes, cycles, dynamics, and interactions in the natural world, and measures the behavior and values of men against these natural dynamics.

Ecology is easy to understand. It is, simply, the way living things, including man, inter-relate to one another and to the earth, air and water to support life on our planet. The root meaning of the word "ecology" is "earth household" or "housekeeping on earth." Some basic principles of ecology are:

1) Living things have organized themselves into ecosystems, communities of mutual dependence and support, in which many species of plants and animals work together to insure their survival. The human body, a pond, a forest, and the planet earth are all ecosystems.

2) Every living thing is part of an ecosystem, and since all ecosystems are related to each other, every living thing is somehow related to every other living thing.

3) Each species within an ecosystem has its own niche, its own household. The wider the niche spectrum - the more life opportunities each species has - the more stable the ecosystem. If people could eat only lobsters, we would have been extinct long ago.

4) An ecosystem is also more stable if it includes a large variety of species.

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E C O L O G Y

Making Peace With Nature and With Each Other

A GREEN PAPER

With all the current talk about pollution, conservation, and the deterioration of our environment, it is not always clear how pollution is related to the issues of the war, poverty, social change, and life style. Many government officials see young peoples' growing interest in "cleaning up the environment" as a happy sign that they will be sweeping the streets and picking up garbage instead of protesting the war in Vietnam. For most government officials and much of the media, "meeting the environmental crisis" amounts to no more than demanding smog-control devices, sewage treatment plants, sanitary land fill, and air filtration systems on smokestacks. When, however, pollution, garbage, and threatened wilderness are seen as symptoms of a larger "ecological crisis", it becomes clear that "cleaning up the environment" involves revolutionary changes that would make many politicians wish young people were back on the streets only protesting the war. The purpose of this green paper is to examine the traditional conservationist and anti-pollutionist approach to environmental problems, to explain and illustrate the new ecology action approach, and to explore the implications of seeing "non-environmental" problems from an ecological perspective. If we ever end war and poverty, it may be through the back door of ecology.

ANTI-POLLUTION: A STRATEGY OF FAILURE

Everyone is in favor of peace and against pollution. It is as easy for the same person to condemn the evils of air pollution and begin the development of the SST as it is to express a desire for peace while continuing the war in Vietnam. Some people apparently see no inconsistency in declaring that it's "now or never to end pollution" while encouraging a policy that is enabling U.S. oil companies to begin the rape of the State of Alaska.

The following are some characteristics of a strictly anti-pollution, conservation approach to the environment:

1) Environmental problems are more or less independent of one another. We have air pollution, water pollution, noise pollution, thermal pollution, waste disposal, endangered species, threatened wilderness, etc. Investigative committees, government hearings, and citizen groups are formed around one or more aspects of these problems and deal with them as separate problems. As a result, conservation groups in one area will protest the construction of a hydroelectric dam, asking that a nuclear power plant be constructed elsewhere, while anti-pollutionists in another area will protest the construction of a nuclear power plant and suggest that a dam be built elsewhere. Meanwhile the need for more power plants is never questioned. Or government air pollution hearings are held, as in Boston last November, where the only matter under discussion was the acceptable levels of sulphur dioxide and particles in the air over metropolitan Boston. Sulphur dioxides are a minor part of air pollution, and air pollution is a minor part of our environmental destruction, yet dozens of conservation groups and air pollution foes spent months planning for a hearing which in the end only legitimized existing levels of pollution. The assumptions of almost everyone at the hearings - the conservationists, air pollution foes, government officials, and the polluters - were that the air was indeed a dump and the only question was how much of a dump it was; that air pollution was an environmental problem more or less separate from any other; that air pollution could be "curbed" without being "unduly burdensome on industry"; and that government establishment of maximum regional

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Here, for example, is a long excerpt from a paper written by a radical ecology group called "SURVIVAL?". It begins with air pollution, and is a good illustration of the kind of holistic thinking that comes from an ecological awareness. Compare this approach with the band-aid anti-pollutionist approach to air pollution.

> Conservation proposals view air pollution primarily as an imperfection in automotive technology and therefore argue for a rationalization of that technology. This approach however overlooks the total impact of the automobile upon the environment -- upon our visual and audial environments, upon our physical fitness, our use of space, upon our social relations, etc. The phenomenon of nightmarish traffic jams so common today and the consumption by automotive technology of at least 50% of the total space of urban areas, when combined with the problems of air destruction, represent more than enough cause for abolishing the privately owned and operated automobile. Improvements of the efficiency of the internal combustion engine or development of a steam or electric propulsion unit for private automobiles can never be more than halfway measures. In fact, they may well forestall even longer the necessary transformation of our transportation system.
>
> In addition, there is much evidence indicating collusive activity on the part of the automobile industry, oil industry, and the Federal government in order to avoid responsibility for the disastrous impact of the automobile upon the environment. In our society transportation systems are mechanisms for private profit and not instruments for community service. Genuine changes cannot possibly come from the polluters themselves, even though their own lives and the lives of their children are at stake. Serious consideration must be given to the conversion of all forms of transportation into socially owned and controlled utilities which would develop cheap and efficient local and regional mass transit systems based on steam and electric power.
>
> We have not chosen the automobile as an example of the comprehensive nature of these issues by accident. The automobile is in large measure responsible for the geographically-controlled class structure of our society - the dichotomy between center city and suburb. By the same token, it is the primary technological factor which makes possible enormous waste, imperialistic styles of consumption and the directionless programs for urban expansion and development which are rapidly devouring our best agricultural lands, huge quantities of open greenery, and destroying the cohesiveness of neighborhoods and towns. De-automobilization ultimately means altering the structure of our everyday lives, reconstructing our society on a qualitatively different scale, with decentralized urban communities instead of sprawling characterless urban massifications -- communities integrated into the ecology of their regions, dependent upon harmony with nature, instead of totally disfiguring and dominating nature with glass, asphalt, concrete and steel. Thus we would in fact have to re-think our basic concepts of transportation, urban living, political liberty, geographical mobility, and even our philosophical notions of time and space and personal identity.

When one approaches seemingly independent problems, such as air pollution, electric power, packaging, the SST, underground nuclear testing in Alaska, from an ecological perspective, the relationships of the problems to each other and to our values, life styles, expanding economy and population growth become clearer. It is important that more people become aware of and explore these interrelationships as a first step toward understanding our total ecosystem and as a basis for ecology actions.

Ecology people are now working out what shape and style their actions will take.

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A stable ecosystem preserves its balanced web of relationships from most natural threats.

5) Some of the relationships that make species dependent on one another are:

 a. Food chains - grain, chickens, people. Plankton, little fish, bigger fish, pelicans.

 b. Breathing cycles - we breathe in oxygen and breathe out carbon dioxide, plants breathe in carbon dioxide and breathe out oxygen.

 c. Nitrogen cycles - we eat animals and produce wastes that bacteria break down into food for the plants that feed the animals we eat.

6) Nothing can be thrown away, really. Everything has to go somewhere. When resources are extracted, shuffled, or discarded, they have an effect on the ecosystem they are taken from and on the ecosystem in which they are dumped.

7) Nothing is free. Every change in an ecosystem affects another part of the ecosystem. Since the earth's resources are finite, any "progress", "development", "profit", or "expanding economy" in one area robs the resources of another area.

8) Human beings are not the center of the global ecosystem. Human beings depend on a wide variety of species for survival, while almost no species depend on human beings for survival.

Every activity of man is done within the context of ecology. The demands that nature makes on the behavior of man and other species are non-negotiable. Living in accord with these ecological principles begins to insure a life of quality and meaning. Ignoring these principles is surely courting extinction.

Yet our life styles, our cultural and religious values, our industries, our economic expansion and population growth are in blatant defiance of these ecological laws. We throw anything into our garbage and down our drains. We see our relationships with nature and with each other as a never ending battle - we feel we must compete with each other and conquer nature. Our industries pour tons of poisons into whatever body of water they can find nearby. Our demand for endless economic growth, for a larger gross national product each year, results in mountains of garbage, cavities in the earth, and the permanent exhaustion of much of the earth's irreplaceable resources. Our unprecedented population growth - the global population will double in the next thirty years - will make even major attempts at solutions seem insignificant.

Horror stories about our present abuse of the planet could be listed for pages. But what is most important is that we feel the urgency to develop an ecological awareness and strategy, and begin acting to reverse this destruction of the life support systems of the planet.

This is what ecology action is trying to do. Ecology action is the beginning of a total, rapid, nonviolent transformation of our values, economy, politics, and life styles (revolution). It is not an organization. In the last few months, beginning primarily on the West Coast, hundreds of ecology groups have sprouted. These include lawyers, children, drop-ins, government employees, radical pacifists, teachers, ministers, doctors, and astronomers. Coming together with a wide variety of personal concerns, they are trying to develop an awareness, a strategy for action, and a kind of hope that can meet our urgent ecological crisis.

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some are beginnings of a change in life style, others are direct actions and disruptions that deal with the polluters and the pollution "regulation" agencies themselves. Here are some actions that have been planned or have happened already:

- Berkeley Ecology Action held a mock funeral procession for the internal combustion engine. The engine, which came from a working Rambler, was carried in a casket and buried at the end of the procession. "Bury the smog-makers before they bury us!"

- In Madison, Wisconsin, during hearings held to decide whether DDT should be banned, a group of "DDT Commandoes" invaded the State House squirting people with water pistols which contained what they said was DDT.

- In Boston, during recent air pollution hearings, over one hundred people marched in a clean air parade, which included balloons, gas masks, and a drum and kazoo corps, and went from the State House to the downtown headquarters of Boston Edison. Signs said "Polluters must Pay!", "If you're not a part of the solution, you're part of the pollution!", etc. The purpose of the parade was to award the "First Blue Ribbon Polluter Award" to the electric utility. At their headquarters an elaborate ceremony was held, a citation read, and a vice-president came down to accept the award. He claimed the award was both unfair and unjust, and passed out copies of Boston Edison policy on air pollution in embossed folders. The folders were returned to him on the spot for recycling.

- Guerrilla theatre groups have begun in several areas. Traffic Jam Rescue Squads, clad in white coats and wearing gas masks, circulate through traffic jams, talking to drivers and passing out leaflets about the inadequacies of an automobile-oriented transportation system and the need for cheap and efficient mass transit. Air Pollution Rescue Squads give air pollution victims artificial respiration and oxygen on downtown sidewalks. A mock funderal was held for the Don River in Toronto.

- Boston Ecology Action is beginning an Ecology Food Store in which biodegradable soap and organic food will be sold in only returnable containers and minimal packaging. The store will be non-profit and run cooperatively. A Household Ecology Counseling Service will operate out of the store, offering free advice on how to reduce personal garbage, decrease water consumption, recycle paper, etc.

- In many areas people are beginning to return all bottles and cans, whether returnable or not, to supermarkets. Paper and plastic is also returned, and the store managers are asked to return it all to the manufacturers to be recycled.

- In East Boston trucks were being re-routed to the airport through a working class residential area. Neighborhood women sat down in front of the trucks with their children until the trucks were re-routed out of their neighborhood.

- Most everyone knows about Peoples' Park.

- Sewage and industrial waste, as well as land and bay fill, can be returned to polluters in boxes and buckets and money bags for recycling.

- This spring, many of the major polluting corporations are holding annual stockholders' meetings. Stock in now being bought so that demands, guerrilla theatre, etc., can take place during the meetings.

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- In some blighted urban neighborhoods, residents are squatting on land cleared for new highways or will be blockading existing highways to charge tolls that will pay for the damage caused by the highways, noise, and air pollution.

- This spring Ecology Walks will begin in several parts of the country. Each walk will last for several weeks. Some of the reasons for the walks are to gain a physical sense of one's regional ecology, and to experience oneself as a part of that ecology, to meet people, to hold ecology festivals and celebrations and programs, and to do direct actions at ecological disaster areas: sites of nuclear power plants, proposed highway routes, polluted rivers, auto junk yards, marsh fills, etc.

Most of these actions are not single-issue actions. Ecology actions usually make clear the source and context of a problem, and suggest in the style of the action the changes that are necessary to solve the problem. People picketing the opening of the International Auto Show (renamed the International Pollution Show) arrived by subway, by bicycle, on foot, and other forms of non-polluting locomotion. People who would never protest the war in Vietnam are willing to return all their packaging to supermarkets and to give up driving their cars. Many of these people would never even join a group, but are willing to begin changes in their own lives. When one begins changing one's life style, even in the smallest ways and with the simplest awareness of ecology, one soon realizes how few meaningful, ecological alternatives (organic food, non-polluting yet convenient transportation, etc.) can be offered by our present system. Hopefully, the awareness which follows from small actions will be a key to rapid social, economic, and cultural change.

OVERVIEW: CONNECTIONS AND IMPLICATIONS

As our economy expands and our population grows and our faith in technology becomes near absolute, the side-effects of our "normal, necessary activities" become disasters. War is one of our "normal, necessary activities." Our weapons are now so "technologically advanced" that any of a number of them could destroy the ecosystems of whole continents if not the whole planet. The ecological destruction following a nuclear or biological war, even if millions of people survive, would be total. There is growing evidence that if our ABM defense system were used 100% effectively, all the children in the next generation would die from the effects of the radiation released. Even if these weapons are never used, their testing, such as the underground explosion of a 2 megaton ABM warhead now scheduled for the Aleutian Islands, risks earthquakes, tidal waves, and contamination of air, seawater, and groundwater as possible but apparently acceptable side-effects. A vast underground grid, covering and disrupting several counties in northern Wisconsin, will be installed as part of our missile communications system. Even non-nuclear war - the saturation bombing, forced urbanization, rapid industrialization, paving, and defoliation in Vietnam - is becoming a conscious effort to destroy the ecology of the "enemy country."

The addiction to economic expansion and uncontrolled technology, an addiction shared by most "advanced" countries, has lead to the space race and the race to "develop underdeveloped countries," or, in other words, to make "underdeveloped countries" extensions of the social and economic systems of the more advanced countries. For instance, an American diplomat, speaking about Laos, was recently quoted as saying, "To make progress in this country, it is necessary to level everything. The inhabitants must go back to zero, lose their traditional culture, for it blocks everything." DDT has been exported to the "underdeveloped" countries by the major powers in such quantities that DDT residues can be found in almost every living creature, body of water, and area of topsoil on the planet. Little research has been done to develop less catastrophic ways of controlling malaria and other diseases. Such international ventures as the Aswan Dam and the Mekong River Project are threatening to or have already disrupted the ecology of whole regions. The Aswan Dam, built in Egype with

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Soviet aid, has already begun filling up with silt, brought disease (a leech that thrives in large bodies of warm, still water), disrupted many villages, caused hunger by altering the flood patterns of the Nile and thereby disrupting crop planting seasons, and destroyed the sardine fishing industry by killing the phytoplankton the sardines feed on. The same future is in store for the Mekong River region in Laos, Cambodia, and Vietnam, where a U.S. sponsored dam is being planned to produce vast amounts of electricity for an area which at present has little need for electricity at all. It seems only logical that foreign industries will have to move in to use the vast amounts of electricity that will be produced.

These "unforeseen international ecological boomerangs" are not a series of blunders or mistakes but are the necessary ends of political and economic systems that have their security totally dependent on endless growth and expansion. These systems are forever looking for new markets, new consumers, new resources. If overpopulation is measured in terms of the destructive impact of a given population on its environment, the United States, with about 6% of the world's population and using up more than 60% of the earth's non-replaceable resources, is the most over-populated nation in the world. If our economy continues to expand, world population growth could be stabilized and we would still find that we are on the verge of using up all the non-replaceable living and non-living resources in order to maintain economic security.

It is becoming clear that we must work towards zero population growth, zero GNP growth and then a reduction in GNP, an end to economic exploitation, economic and political decentralization, and a redistribution of wealth and resources. These changes must be significant in the next few years if we are to survive.

The need for rapid ecological change is also closely related to the struggle of oppressed people for their own liberation. The Vietnamese people must be allowed to restore their culture and their former relationship to their land which, before the saturation bombings, napalming, forced urbanization, and massive defoliation, were ecologically sound. The U.S. Government and American industries must return to the American Indians all the land, water, and hunting and fishing rights that were stolen from them. Black people must be supported in their struggle to create communities and environments which they can relate to and which they can have creative control over: communities that are free of rats and roaches and the dangerous poisons used to kill them, communities that are free of lead poisoning and garbage, communities that provide adequate and humane housing without overcrowding, plenty of parks, easy access to cheap mass transit, communities that are controlled by the residents, not by absentee landlords, absentee polluters or outside police forces. Women must continue and gain support for their struggle to free themselves from the restricting and degrading roles of baby-producer, sex-object, housekeeper, and mindless consumer. Precautions must be made against those who will present subtle forms of genocide as ways to stabilize world population, against those who would place the burden of a stabilizing economy on the poor instead of on the rich, and against those who would have the consumers, rather than the polluters themselves, pay for clean air and water.

Ecology is inherently radical (i.e., "having roots"), and, while it points to fundamental changes in our economic, social, and political systems, it also points to changes in the quality of our lives and our sense of community. What does it mean to be alive? Does it mean increasing our control over other people and nature itself, an endless ego-trip? Do we have to specialize our activities and concerns - whether in offices, families, or universities - to the point of losing our perspective, our sense of wholeness, our wonder? Can we renew our relationships with each other and nature with a feeling of mutual respect equality, interdependence? Are we willing to drop out of or begin radically transforming a way of life and a system that is oriented towards death, specialization, alienation, greed, manipulation, exclusion, and competition? Do we have enough courage to lead lives of simplicity (not asceticism), celebration, and sharing? Are we willing to "take time" to get our own heads together, even if it means neglecting important political or move-

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Can we begin caring about what food we put into our oodies? Are we able to begin m
ing our bodies freely over the earth without the aid of engines (can we learn to wa
long distances, noticing and touching what we pass)? Can we begin holding each oth
without being embarassed? Ecology is the way all living things, including men and
women and children, commune together with the air earth and water to support life
earth.

NOTE: Ideas in this paper are subject to transformation and facts are subject to correction. They are put on paper to stimulate cycles thought and responses and actions. We've got to live and work ou these changes together. Many ideas in the "Anti-Pollution" secti come from the article "Unequal Battle; Present Conservation Stra Recipe for Disaster" by Scott Paradise. See also "Four Changes," by Gary Snyder. All ideas in this paper may be recycled and thi paper may be reprinted free forever by anyone using it for constructive purposes.

PLEASE RECYCLE THIS PAPER

Allan Berube

Boston Area Ecology Action
925 Massachusetts Avenue
Cambridge, Massachusetts

or

American Friends Service
48 Inman Street
Cambridge, Massachusetts

or

American Friends Service
160 N. 15th Street, Room
Philadelphia, Pennsylvar

(liberate your ecosystem)

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ICDSO-O-S

SUBJECT: GRID FIELD (U)

AUG 18 1970

Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, DC 20535

WARNING NOTICE: Sensitive Sources and Methods Involved

1. (C) Forwarded herewith, for your information, are three Summaries of Information (DA Form 568) (SOI) emanating from subject and listed as follows:

a. SOI, 70-268, subject: Your Military Left (U), dated 6 August 1970.

b. SOI, 70-269, subject: Your Military Left (U), dated 6 August 1970.

c. SOI, 70-274, subject: American Friends Service Committee (AFSC) (U), dated 10 August 1970.

2. (U) Information contained within the inclosed reports has been passed to the appropriate local offices of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Additional pertinent information will be forwarded your office upon receipt by this command.

FOR THE COMMANDER:

3 Incl
as

IRWIN R. GAY
LTC, MI
Acting Assistant Adjutant General

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100-113922

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[redacted]

SUMMARY OF INFORMATION

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DATE: 6 August 1970

REPARING OFFICE

EADQUARTERS; 112th MILITARY INTELLIGENCE GROUP, FORT SAM HOUSTON, TEXAS, 78234, 70-268

JBJECT

[GEN FIELD]

OUR MILITARY LEFT (YML) (U)

CODE FOR USE IN INDIVIDUAL PARAGRAPH EVALUATION

OF SOURCE:	OF INFORMATION:
COMPLETELY RELIABLE A	CONFIRMED BY OTHER SOURCES .. 1
USUALLY RELIABLE B	PROBABLY TRUE 2
FAIRLY RELIABLE C	POSSIBLE TRUE 3
NOT USUALLY RELIABLE D	DOUBTFULLY TRUE 4
UNRELIABLE E	IMPROBABLE 5
RELIABILITY UNKNOWN F	TRUTH CANNOT BE JUDGED 6

UMMARY OF INFORMATION

1. (C) During a meeting of the YML, on the evening of 25 July 1970, at 109 West urango Street, San Antonio, Texas, SP5 Tom Wetzler, 250th General Hospital, Fort Sam louston, Texas (FSHT), participated in the meeting and seemed to be attempting to create ore initiative and activity by those present. Wetzler seems interested in becoming ctive in the actual publishing of the paper. Wetzler claims to have been active as a issident while in Vietnam. David Redewell is dissatisfied with the content of YML. He elieves the articles which presently appear are too theoretical and political and are f no interest to soldiers. He believes thatthe paper should concentrate on local ssues and points with which local soldiers are dissatisfied. (C-3)

2. (C) Craig Combs is attempting to procure the names of all new doctors and entists coming to FSHT for training. He wants to contact these individuals to try to get their support for the YML. (C-3)

3. (C) Dave Mann has been transferred to Fort Polk, Louisiana. George Edge is leaving the area for an unknown destination. A discussion was held to try to form a committee to assist in publishing the paper, however, nothing has actually been done. Craig Combs now has the major part of the responsibility for the printing of YML. (C-3)

4. (C) Tom Flower, American Friends Service Committee (AFSC), has made it known that he will not give any more financial aid to the YML nor will he volunteer any counselling service to soldiers seeking assistance in obtaining coscientious objector status. He feels the soldiers have not been doing enough to help themselves. However, he did say he would not refuse conselling service for anyone who requested it. (C-3)

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SUMMARY OF INFORMATION

For use of this form see AR 381-130 & FM 30-17; the proponent agency is Office of the Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence.

DATE: 6 August 1970

PREPARING OFFICE: HEADQUARTERS, 112th MILITARY INTELLIGENCE GROUP, FORT SAM HOUSTON, TEXAS, 78234, 70-269

SUBJECT: [redacted] (GRID FIELD) YOUR MILITARY LEFT (YML) (U)

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USUALLY RELIABLE	B	PROBABLY TRUE	2
FAIRLY RELIABLE	C	POSSIBLE TRUE	3
NOT USUALLY RELIABLE	D	DOUBTFULLY TRUE	4
UNRELIABLE	E	IMPROBABLE	5
RELIABILITY UNKNOWN	F	TRUTH CANNOT BE JUDGED	6

SUMMARY OF INFORMATION

1. (C) On 1 August 1970, 6 persons associated with YML, including Craig Combs, Dave Mann, Tom Wetzler and Sterling Osgood, met at the offices of YML, 109 West Durango Street, San Antonio, Texas, to discuss the newspaper and its effect in the area. Combs, who has been doing most of the organizing of YML and working to get it funded and published, indicated that he was very disappointed in the response, both from the GI reader and GI support. According to Combs, the support has been disgusting and depressing, and he stated that he could not continue using all his spare time for so little return. He stated that if there is no foreseeable change for the better, he is going to step down and let someone else run the paper. (C-3)

2. (C) There are vaguely identifiable factions within the staff of YML. One faction which includes Mann and Osgood appear overly radical. Mann expounded that the paper should be more radical and more political. The other faction, NFI, oppose this theory and pushed comments to keep the paper a truly GI paper emphasizing GI issues. Wetzler appeared to be trying to take over the leadership of the staff, but he is not the leader or the organizer he would like to have those present believe. Osgood would probably be a better editor and organizer. Although these factions appear to be present there is no split between them. Combs solicited ideas to improve YML. No concrete suggestions were made. (C-3)

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[redacted]

From Field D
18 Aug 1970

SUMMARY OF INFORMATION

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DATE: 10 August 1970

PREPARING OFFICE:
HEADQUARTERS, 112th MILITARY INTELLIGENCE GROUP, FORT SAM HOUSTON, TEXAS, 78234, 70-274

SUBJECT:
- (GRID FIELD)

AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE (AFSC) (U)

CODE FOR USE IN INDIVIDUAL PARAGRAPH EVALUATION

OF SOURCE:	OF INFORMATION:
COMPLETELY RELIABLE A	CONFIRMED BY OTHER SOURCES .. 1
USUALLY RELIABLE B	PROBABLY TRUE 2
FAIRLY RELIABLE C	POSSIBLE TRUE 3
NOT USUALLY RELIABLE D	DOUBTFULLY TRUE 4
UNRELIABLE E	IMPROBABLE 5
RELIABILITY UNKNOWN F	TRUTH CANNOT BE JUDGED 6

SUMMARY OF INFORMATION

1. [redacted] Stanislav Petrovich and Galena Utekhina, both members of USSR Photo 70, appeared at the offices of the American Friends Service Committee (AFSC), 109 West Durango Street, San Antonio, Texas, on the evening of 11 July 1970. Their appearance was probably at the request of; and sponsored by Tom Flower, Peace Education Secretary, AFSC. Their presence during the showing of the movie, "American Deserters in Canada", was probably coincidential. It was believed that neither they nor any other Soviets were in any way connected with the film. They did not see the entire film as sometime during its showing, the projector became inoperable and the showing of the movie was terminated. (F-3)

2. [redacted] The movie was anti-war and anti-establishment in theme and attempted to portray the persons who had deserted to Canada in a favorable light. It was alleged that the entire movie had been staged and produced by the deserters. (F-3)

3. [redacted] "American Deserters in Canada" was shown in its entirety on the evening of 18 July 1970. (F-3)

[redacted]

[redacted]

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MO - 11392 -

September 15, 1970

1 - Mr. Long

Dear

Your letter of September 9, 1970, has been received at this Bureau.

I wish to assure you the allegations that the FBI engaged in entrapment and paid or participated in paying a bribe to two informants to arrange a trap are complete fabrications. I can likewise assure you that the FBI was most certainly not involved in any murder referred to in the irresponsible comments of Mr. John de J. Pemberton, Jr., Executive Director, American Civil Liberties Union, New York, New York.

The FBI has always performed its duties in an ethical manner, in full compliance with the law, and with diligent regard for the rights of all persons concerned. This policy shall continue as long as I am Director.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

MAILED 22
SEP 15 1970
COMM-FBI

REL:drg (3)

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO . . .

54 OCT 5 1970

Tolson
Sullivan
Mohr
Bishop
Brennan, C.D.
Callahan
Casper
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Tavel
Walters
Soyars
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

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To learn more about how to request records, visit our website.

NOTE:

[redacted] in his letter of September 9, 1970, requested that we advise him of the facts concerning a bombing case in Meridian, Mississippi. He enclosed articles from American Civil Liberties Union, American Friends Service Committee and "Quaker Service" which give exerpts of articles previously written by Jack Nelson. Nelson, in his articles, which appeared in "Los Angeles Times" in February of 1970, alleges the Bureau and Meridian, Mississippi, Police Department paid reward money to Klan informants to set up an ambush.

[redacted], in his letter, generally supports law enforcement and desires to know the facts.

The facts alleged by Nelson are entirely false and the true facts are that on June 30, 1968, Kathy Ainsworth and Thomas Albert Tarrants, III, attempted to bomb the home of Meyer Davidson, Meridian, Mississippi. Police had advance information from an informant and the house was staked out. Ainsworth was killed in a gun battle; Tarrants was sentenced to 30 years. This was a police operation

In May of 1970, a source of our Jackson Office advised that the ACLU was going to file suit against the Meridian, Mississippi, Police Department alleging entrapment in this same case. To date, no suit has been filed. To direct correspondence in this matter to the ACLU would only dignify their remarks and our letter could be misquoted and misinterpreted by them and in their publications.

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September 9, 1970

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Brennan C.D.
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Casper
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Walters
Mr. Soyars
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

"Quaker Service", a California publication of the American Friends Service Committee, ran in its Summer, 1970 edition, the greater part of a release dated April 7, 1970 and jointly issued by the Friends and the American Civil Liberties Union. A copy of the release is enclosed herewith.

Inasmuch as this release on its face (as well as the shortened version published in Quaker Service) told only of superb work by the FBI and the Meridian police, [redacted] In response, the executive director of the New York office of the A. C. L.U., Mr. John Pemberton, wrote the enclosed letter. As you can see, it tells an essentially dissimilar story, charging even a murder which was not so much as hinted at in the enclosed release of April 7--even though that release was presumably prepared by the Washington office of the A. C. L. U.

Because of these startling differences in the A. C. facts as presented in the aforesaid release, and those presented by the A. C. L. U. 's executive director in his enclosed letter of July 30, I am writing to you to find out where the truth lies.

REC-2 100-[illegible]-92-589

NOT RECORDED
141 SEP 17 [illegible]

EX-103

Sincerely yours,

Park Chamberlain

3 ENCLOSURE

Copy to American Friends Service Committee
" " Mr. Pemberton.

3 ENCLOSURE

SEP 1 1970

CORRESPONDENCE

(5)

3

"Quaker Service"
From
Fall, 1970

7-30-70

Dear Friends:

There is but one difference between the position that Park Chamberlain so lucidly sets forth in his letter and that of the AFSC and the ACLU: the distinguishing feature of a government devoted to the preservation of inalienable rights of life and liberty is that it must be as concerned with the means by which it performs its functions as with the ends.

The AFSC and the ACLU criticized the police and FBI action in Meridian, Mississippi, as described in the only public report that has been made of it, because the use of illegitimate means threatened the protection of the very rights of life and liberty whose preservation was the object of the action.

The illegitimate means used were: (1) entrapment and (2) murder. The reported version of the incident discloses that the $36,500 paid to the informers was used to procure this particular attempted bombing at this particular time so that a trap could be laid. And the reported version tells us that the police and the FBI laid this trap, not for the purpose of gathering evidence against these individuals and apprehending them so that they might be made to stand trial, but for the purpose of murdering them.

The reported version indicates that the police and FBI effort was apparently successful. By entrapment and murder (of one of the two intended victims), they appear to have terminated the series of bombing outrages. But this fact does not prove that either the murdered woman nor her surviving partner were criminally responsible for the bombings or that, if they were, they merited the death sentence. Under our system, neither of those determinations were properly the function of the police or FBI, and the assumption of them by the police and FBI amounted to dangerous usurpation of power. It denied the rights of two "undesirables" and threatened the rights of the rest of us.

Because the police/FBI action was apparently successful and because the victims were viewed by most people as "undesirables", the public's silent acceptance of such conduct is especially dangerous. Any individual who does anything to attract attention to himself (whether the result may be socially useful or socially destructive) risks being viewed as an undesirable. Acquiescence in such lawless means of dealing with undesirables will erode our national commitment to the preservation of the very rights that Park Chamberlain extolls. Once we have accepted the legitimacy of means that diminish such rights, it is but a small step to abandoning the end itself - that it is the highest and finest duty of government to protect basic human rights.

Very sincerely yours,

John de J. Pemberton, Jr.
Executive Director
American Civil Liberties Union
New York

100-11392-529

ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE

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AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE

NEWS RELEASE

160 NORTH 15th ST., PHILADELPHIA, PA. 19102 ■ MARGARET H. BACON LO 3-9372

American Friends Service Committee
160 North Fifteenth Street
Philadelphia, Pa. 19102
John Pancake 215-LO 3-9372
In Washington: 202-HU 3-3341

American Civil Liberties Union
1424 Sixteenth Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 10036
Tel: 202-483-3830

FOR RELEASE 11:30 A.M. TUESDAY
APRIL 7, 1970

The American Friends Service Committee and the American Civil Liberties Union released the following statement today:

To solve crimes of violence in Mississippi, a local police agency and the Federal Bureau of Investigation are reliably reported to have participated in setting a trap that resulted in their assuming the roles of police, judge, jury and executioner.

The American Friends Service Committee and the American Civil Liberties Union are compelled to raise questions about such an abridgement of the right of any citizen to due process, to the very right of life itself.

According to the Los Angeles Times, "The FBI and the Meridian, Mississippi police paid $36,500 to two Ku Klux Klan informants to arrange a trap to catch two young Klan terrorists in a bombing attempt...Police who sprang the trap on June 30 1968 say they expected a gun battle and never thought either Klan member would be taken alive." [emphasis ours]

We believe such action to be a clear misuse of police power in the State of Mississippi and an erosion of the rights guaranteed every American under the Constitution. It represents the gravest of threats not just to the

-more-

ENCLOSURE

kc-11392-587

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individuals involved but to every American. The facts of the matter must be established. Yet we have heard no voice--from government, the national media, from humanitarian organizations usually concerned with human rights--condemn this misuse of power by the FBI and local authorities. The fact that Klan members are not allies of those of us working for equality and justice, the fact that they oppose what we work for and violently at that, can be no excuse for our silence. This act and this type of action cannot be condoned.

We are particularly disturbed by this alarming report in light of the growing abridgement of rights in other areas; electronic eavesdropping, wire-wiretapping in violation of the law and weakening of government efforts to obtain quality education for all, as required by the Supreme Court. We also fear that there is a growing tendency in this administration to become insensitive to commitments for equality and justice for all men. We fear the American people may already have grown used to the deprivation of their rights.

Hopeful that the silence following this report is not a symptom of an America no longer capable of shock or outrage, we urge the President to investigate the actions of the FBI and the police in this incident. We urge him also to instruct the Attorney General to undertake immediately an investigation of this evident act of entrapment. If this be a policy of the FBI, then its director should personally account for it in public.

If it is evident that the executive agencies of the U.S. government are failing in their duty to investigate this incident to the fullest to determine if there has been violations of law committed by government agencies, then the responsibility falls on Congress through the appropriate Congressional committees, to determine whether the executive has failed to

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determine whether the executive has failed to enforce the law.

We also ask that the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights look into these actions of the Federal police and their local allies.

Violence has killed the best of our dreamers, black and white. Some who dared to ask "why" to the injustices of our society, and were not satisfied with easy answers, some who dared to dream that justice was possible, are no longer with us. They too were struck down by the killer's bullet. They too were entitled to due process of law. If citizens and their government remain silent about the Meridian incident, then the dreams of a Martin Luther King and a Robert Kennedy, and a host of other dreamers, will have died with them.

######

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July 23, 1970

REC 8 100-113927-585

Dear

Your letter of July 20th and enclosure have been received and I can understand the concern prompting your writing. I want to thank you for your kind comment about the work being done by the FBI.

With regard to your inquiry, it is not possible for me to furnish a report of the type you desire as information in our files must be maintained as confidential pursuant to regulations of the Department of Justice.

Sincerely yours,
J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE: Correspondent is not identifiable in Bufiles. The American Friends Service Committee is well known to the Bureau as a pacifist group within the Quaker Church.

RWE:alr (3)

MAILED 8
JUL 23 1970
COMM-FBI

Tolson
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Callahan
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Tele. Room
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Candy

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July 20, 1970

J. Edger Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

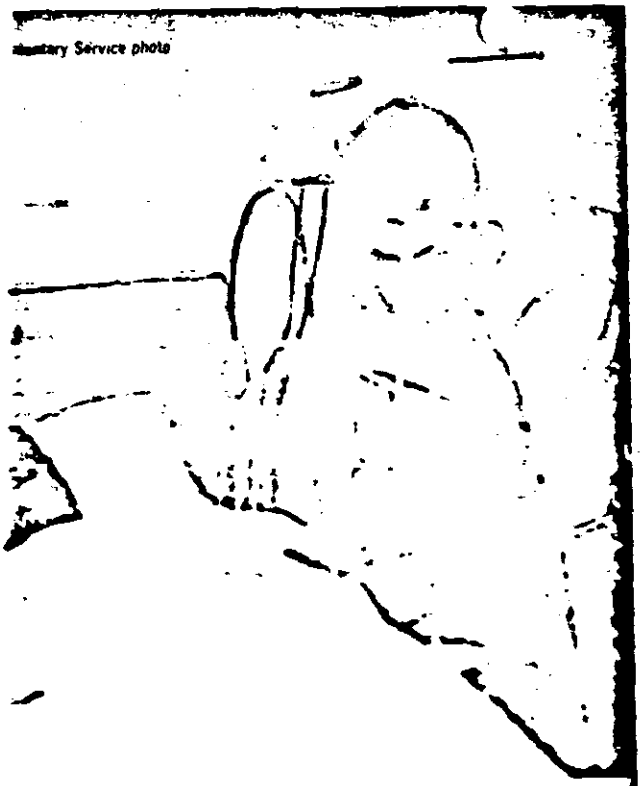
Inclosed is a pamphlet my 16 year old son was given at church yesterday. Please note it has the signature "American Friends Service Committee". This pamphlet is anything but "American" and I am asking that you tell me about this outfit that prints them.

I am of the feeling that military service is the same as taxes and jury service. It is a responsibility of everyone, one way or another. I don't believe in "conscientious objector" deferments, and I believe that counciling in the subject is aiding the enemy. Counciling only makes actors out of would-be-draft dodgers.

Thank you for whatevery you do for me on this, and think that you and the whole FBI are doing a wonderful job.

Sincerely yours,

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Most CO's work in jobs like this one, caring for patients in hospitals and mental institutions.

at is a Conscientious Objector?

conscientious objector is a person who through science is opposed to war or preparation for war. ll people think you have to be brought up in a ed religious faith to be a CO. This is not true ording to the Supreme Court, you must either e a belief in a Supreme Being that binds you to a ndard above that of the laws of man, or you st have a belief that is as central to you and your science as a belief in God is for others.

law is hard for even lawyers to understand. You ne can't figure it out. You may want to discuss it th a sympathetic older person, perhaps a teacher, ntist, minister or rabbi. Most religious bodies now support the right of conscientious objection. A CO counselor is your best resource.

Conscientious objectors can observe human suffering by volunteering for medical research.

Little Shirrel, who lost both parents in the Apollo earthquake in Managua, gets medical aid from a CO.

How Do You Become a CO?

You claim CO status by requesting a special form from the draft board (Form 150). You have only ten days to fill it in once you get it, so you need to work out your answers before you request it. Get a copy of the form from someone before you ask the draft board for it. The questions are hard for anyone. Take comfort from the fact that sincerity of belief, not logical argument, convinces the draft board. It will help if you can show them that your actions follow your beliefs.

You can request the CO form at any time before your induction order is issued, but the earlier you do it the better.

Some Problems

The CO position may not be popular in your area. It takes courage to take an unpopular stand, more courage than many other kinds of action.

More than one person will tell you that the highest duty is to your country. You can reply that you must follow your conscience and be the final judge of what is your duty. No matter what you are told, being a CO is perfectly legal. It was even part of the World War I draft law.



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100-11373-567

June 1, 1970

Dear

Your letter, with enclosure, was received on May 26th. While I would like to be of assistance, information in our files must be maintained as confidential in accordance with regulations of the Department of Justice.

This Bureau has no authority to prevent any organization from mailing its literature. Your views concerning the material in question will be made a matter of record in our files. If you have not already done so, you may wish to contact your local postmaster regarding your desire to stop receiving this literature or write to officials of this organization and request that your name be removed from their mailing list.

MAILED 14 JUN - 1 1970 COMM-FBI

In view of your interest, I am enclosing material regarding some of the groups seeking to foment unrest in our Nation which contains suggestions all of us can use. You may also want to read my books, "Masters of Deceit," "A Study of Communism" and "J. Edgar Hoover on Communism." They may be available at your local library.

Sincerely yours,
J. Edgar Hoover

Tolson
DeLoach
Walters
Mohr
Bishop
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Soyars
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

Enclosures (5)
Forward to Chaos - Or the New Left in Action
The SDS and the High Schools
ROTC - Target of New Left Attack
A Study in Marxist Revolutionary Violence: SDS, 1962-1969
Director's Testimony 3/5/70 Re The Black Panthers, Racial, Extremist and Communist Groups

1 - Seattle - Enclosures (2)

JREK:ajh (4)

NOTE CONTINUED PAGE TWO

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Dr. F. W. Browning

NOTE: Correspondent is not identifiable in Bufiles. He enclosed a letter of the American Friends Service Committee opposing U. S. policies in Southeast Asia. This Committee is well known to the Bureau as a pacifist group within the Quaker Church. The Bureau has not investigated this group; however, the Domestic Intelligence Division has followed its activities in connection with demonstrations protesting U. S. actions in Vietnam.

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May 21, 1970

AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:

My wife received this piece of crap in the mail the other day; it was unsolicited.

I guess after spending a year in Viet Nam slogging through the muck and mire to try and do as good as job as you know how for a cause that is perhaps ambiguous one must listen, see, and read the news media slur and blur issues ad nauseam, but a letter like this is too much.

Is there anything I can do about this? Where is the money to finance an outfit like this coming from?

Please let me know how I can effectively counter this type of spinal jaundiced thinking.

REC 4 100-11292-514

10 JUN 2 1970

Sincerely yours,

[redacted]

ENCLOSURE

ack/mmc
6-1-70

CORRESPONDENCE

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AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE
PACIFIC NORTHWEST REGIONAL OFFICE
814 N.E. 40TH STREET, SEATTLE, WASHINGTON 98105 • ME 2-0502

HELEN STRITMATTER
CHAIRMAN
ARTHUR G. [illegible]
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
JOHN W. [illegible] LEARD
INTERPRETATION AND FINANCE

May 14, 1970

Dear Friend:

Today we are faced with a new situation precipitated by the U.S. invasion of Cambodia and the senseless killing of four students at Kent State. The backdrop to the present crisis is the Nixon Administration's policy of intensifying the war in South Vietnam and Laos while undertaking token troop withdrawals.

With your support and efforts we must halt the administration's policy of "seeking peace by waging war" in Indo-China. The road to peace is not through the so-called Vietnamization of the war and U.S. military intervention in Cambodia and Laos. Likewise domestic tranquillity cannot be achieved by placing troops or police tactical forces on the campuses and streets of this country.

The road to peace in Indo-China is through negotiation and immediate withdrawal of all U.S. troops. The so-called Vietnamization of the war (Asians fighting Asians) is a formula for perpetual conflict. What we must seek is the Vietnamization of the peace -- a political settlement which would include the formation of a provisional coalition government in which all major political groupings in South Vietnam would be represented.

For sixteen years the American Friends Service Committee has struggled to fundamentally change U.S. policy in Vietnam. The enclosure Give Peace a Chance tells that story. Also, I am enclosing a fact sheeet which briefly lists some of the program activities on Vietnam and related issues undertaken by the Committee in the Pacific Northwest.

However, program activities listed under Section IV of the Fact Sheet can only be undertaken if additional funds are raised. Therefore, we need your financial help, not only to continue our present peace efforts but also to increase our program activities. Please give generously to make this possible.

We must do all we can now to bring the killing in Vietnam, Cambodia, and Laos to an end.

Peace and Freedom!

Ken Kirkpatrick

Ken Kirkpatrick
Peace Education Secretary

AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE Committee

P.S. If by chance you receive more than one of these letters, please forgive us. In reaching out to find more people who share our concern for peace some duplication is inevitable, short of a prohibitively expensive screening process. We ask your understanding on this matter.

100 - 11394 - 584

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CONFIDENTIAL

SUMMARY OF INFORMATION

For use of this form, see AR 381-130 & FM 30-17; the proponent agency is Office of the Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence.

DATE: 24 Feb 1970

REPORTING OFFICE: HEADQUARTERS, 112TH MILITARY INTELLIGENCE GROUP, FORT SAM HOUSTON, TEXAS, 78234, 70-74

SUBJECT: (CONFIDENTIAL)
SERVICEMEN'S NEWSPAPER
RESISTANCE WITHIN THE ARMY (RITA)
RE: YOUR MILITARY LEFT (U)

CODE FOR USE IN INDIVIDUAL PARAGRAPH EVALUATION

OF SOURCE:	OF INFORMATION:
COMPLETELY RELIABLE A	CONFIRMED BY OTHER SOURCES 1
USUALLY RELIABLE B	PROBABLY TRUE 2
FAIRLY RELIABLE C	POSSIBLE TRUE 3
NOT USUALLY RELIABLE D	DOUBTFULLY TRUE 4
UNRELIABLE E	IMPROBABLE 5
RELIABILITY UNKNOWN F	TRUTH CANNOT BE JUDGED 6

SUMMARY OF INFORMATION

(U) Information concerning YOUR MILITARY LEFT (YML) as of 19 February 1970:

1. (C) David Hamness, SP5, Storekeeper, 20th Ambulance Company, 1st Medical Group, Fort Sam Houston, Texas (FSHT), claims to be affiliated with the publication of YML. He has allegedly written articles for the publication, but is not presently active in YML activities because during the week of 6 February 1970, he was warned by his First Sergeant that the "CID" was watching him. Hamness has stated that the editor of YML is a Captain, US Army, Not further identified. The US Army Captain referred to is possibly identifiable with CPT Ivy Roger, former staff member, YML, who is currently assigned for duty in the Republic of Vietnam. (F-3)

2. SP5 fnu Beaman (phonetic), Cook, Mess #2, US Army Medical Training Center (USAMEDTC), FSHT, has access to a large quantity of copies of the seventh edition of YML which he keeps in his apartment at 211 Natalen Street, San Antonio Texas. Beaman has distributed copies of YML in the vicinity of FSHT and it is assumed that he is also engaged in distributing the publication on FSHT. Beaman resides alone in his two bedroom apartment on Natalen Street, San Antonio. He pays rent on the apartment of approximately $135.00 per month and drives a white Rambler Station Wagon and a Honda Motorcycle, not further identified. Beaman is possibly involved in the selling of marijuana and other narcotics/drugs in and around the FSHT area. Beaman has intimated to one individual, PFC fnu Van Dyke (phonetic), Storekeeper, 20th Ambulance Company, that he could supply him, Van Dyke, with Marijuana. Van Dyke has bragged about his use of marijuana and has stated that he owns a coat with concealed compartments for transporting marijuana from Mexico. Van Dyke has allegedly served a sentence exceeding six months at the US Army Disciplinary Barracks, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. Little is known of Beaman's associates and off-duty activities, but he has been observed in the vicinity of his apartment in the company of several young men, probably soldiers from the USAMEDTC. (F-3)

WARNING NOTICE-This report is furnished for information only and is not to be used for any other purpose without prior coordination. Requests to use any portion of this information should be addressed to CG, USAINTC, ATTN: ICDI-SO-O, for additional review and coordination with ACSI, DA, prior to release.

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ORDER SEC ARMY BY TAG PER 77D-005

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DOD DIR 5200.10

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SUMMARY OF INFORMATION

For use of this form, see AR 331-130 & FM 30-17; the proponent agency is Office of the Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence.

DATE: 24 Feb 1970

PREPARING OFFICE
HEADQUARTERS, 112TH MILITARY INTELLIGENCE GROUP, FORT SAM HOUSTON, TEXAS, 78234, 70-75

SUBJECT
AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE (AFSC) (U) (GRID FIELD)

CODE FOR USE IN INDIVIDUAL PARAGRAPH EVALUATION

OF SOURCE:		OF INFORMATION:	
COMPLETELY RELIABLE	A	CONFIRMED BY OTHER SOURCES	1
USUALLY RELIABLE	B	PROBABLY TRUE	2
FAIRLY RELIABLE	C	POSSIBLE TRUE	3
NOT USUALLY RELIABLE	D	DOUBTFULLY TRUE	4
UNRELIABLE	E	IMPROBABLE	5
RELIABILITY UNKNOWN	F	TRUTH CANNOT BE JUDGED	6

SUMMARY OF INFORMATION

(C) Information concerning SUBJECT as of 19 February 1970: At a meeting held on 18 February 1970 which was attended by liberals in the San Antonio, Texas area, it was determined that these liberals make regular large contributions to SUBJECT. The money contributed does not remain with SUBJECT, but is channelled to the New Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam (NEW MOBE). The mechanics of this transfer of money is not known. Tom Flower, Peace Education Secretary, AFSC, is the principal recipient of these contributions. (B-3)

WARNING NOTICE - This report is furnished for information only and is not to be used for any other purpose without prior coordination. Requests to use any portion of this information should be addressed to CG, USAINTC, ATTN: ICDI-SO-O, for additional review and coordination with ACSI, DA, prior to release.

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1-FBI, San Antonio
1-DCSINTEL, 4th US Army
1-USAINTC
1-File

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Six miles from Song My

"As I watched the gunship circle overhead, firing indiscriminately bolts of death earthward, I could vividly visualize the scene below. Men, women, children and animals caught like rats in a flood. No place to hide, no way to plead their case of innocence to the machine in the sky, no time to prepare for death. The beating the civilians are taking in this war is beyond adequate description."

Dorothy Walton, AFSC Physical Therapist,
Quang Ngai, Vietnam
February 10, 1965

"Such atrocities were and are the logical consequences of a war directed against an enemy indistinguishable from the people."

Letter to the editor of the New York Times
from war correspondents Oriville and
Jonathan Schell, November 26, 1969

We do not know who may have ordered the massacres at Song My.

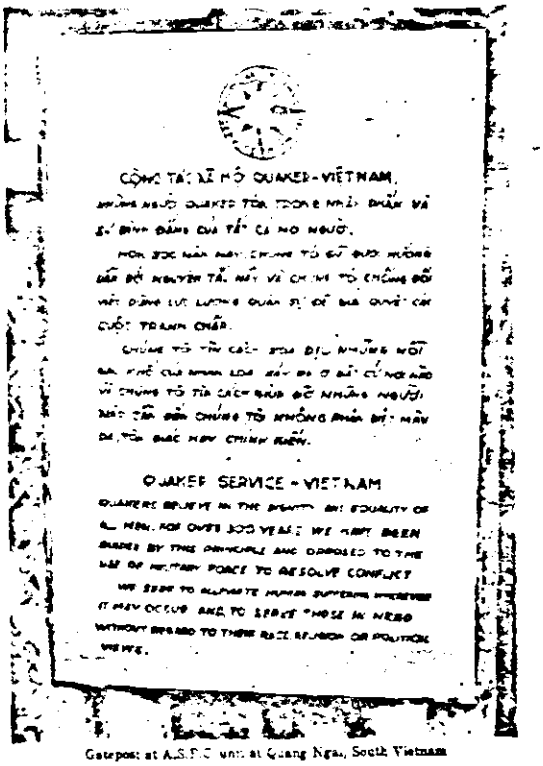
But the United States military authorities have conducted the war in Vietnam by driving the people *from their homes, burning and destroying villages*, widespread and indiscriminate attacks on the countryside, extensive and persistent programs to eliminate NLF village leaders, and other forms of pillage and killing.

In such a war there is a continuing slaughter of the people. Life becomes cheap. Atrocity becomes commonplace. What one side does "justifies" the other.

Whether or not Song My was ordered from higher up, it is not a unique case of slaughter among civilians. It is part of the broad pattern of civilian casualties in this war.

The American Friends Service Committee has been dealing with the consequences of indiscriminate attacks in Vietnam for years, in our service to civilian war victims in Quang Ngai Province. Since 1966, Quaker Service doctors, nurses, artificial limb-makers, physical therapists, and other staff members have been working in conjunction with the Quang Ngai Province Hospital.

Song My is close by—some six miles away. Also close by are many other hamlets and villages which have *been fire-bombed and attacked from air, land and sea by* bombs, shells and bullets.



Gatepost at A.S.F.C. unit at Quang Ngai, South Vietnam

Our staff at Quang Ngai have observed helicopters and bombers *firing* from overhead, have heard the artillery harassment and interdiction fire, have done what they can to help the thousands of wounded and maimed civilians that stream into Quang Ngai from the surrounding hamlets after these actions. We have seen some die and some survive. We have *seen some wounds heal well* and some poorly. We have put arms on some, legs on others, and both arms and legs on still others.

We are sickened by the continuing slaughter. We shall stay in Quang Ngai doing what we can *until* the slaughter stops. But patching up broken bodies of women and children is not our goal. It is our burden.

The goal is peace in Vietnam. The goal is a swift end to this atrocious war.

American Friends Service Committee
Henry Bearits, Chairman

AFSC REGIONAL OFFICES

319 E. 25th Street Baltimore, Md. 21218	1818 S. Main Street (P.O. Box 1791) High Point, N.C. 27260
48 Inman Street Cambridge, Mass. 02139	15 Rutherford Place New York, N.Y. 10003
407 S. Dearborn Street Chicago, Ill. 60605	980 N. Fair Oaks Ave. (P.O. Box 991) Pasadena, Calif. 91103
915 Salem Avenue Dayton, Ohio 45406	2160 Lake Street San Francisco, Calif. 94121

I wish to help the A.F.S.C. work at home for peace and in Vietnam to alleviate human suffering.

1. I enclose $_____ to help your Committee increase public support in the United States for an immediate end to the war.
2. I enclose $_____ to help provide medical and other humanitarian aid to Vietnamese civilian war sufferers without regard to political beliefs.

Contributions to A.F.S.C. are deductible for income tax purposes.

Name_____

Address_____

City_____ State_____ Zip Code_____

21030F

AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE

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OUTRAGE AT MY LAI, NOT AT THE GREATER EVIL—

U.S. Another 'Respectable Murderer'?

By Colman McCarthy

WASHINGTON, D.C. — One of the ironies of the present outrage at the My Lai murders is that the outrage is directed at the small evil, not the large one.

Go ahead, we say, and courtmartial the privates and lieutenants who pumped bullets into the noncombatant peasants. But apparently it is not good form to be outraged at the men in power who got us into the larger horrors of Vietnam.

Nor should anyone be especially angered at the civil and military officials who, with detachment and often 10,000 miles from the war zones, established the policy of "search and destroy," or the policy of bombing civilian sites, or napalming or defoliation, or moving refugees like cattle.

Colman McCarthy is a member of the editorial page staff of the Washington Post.

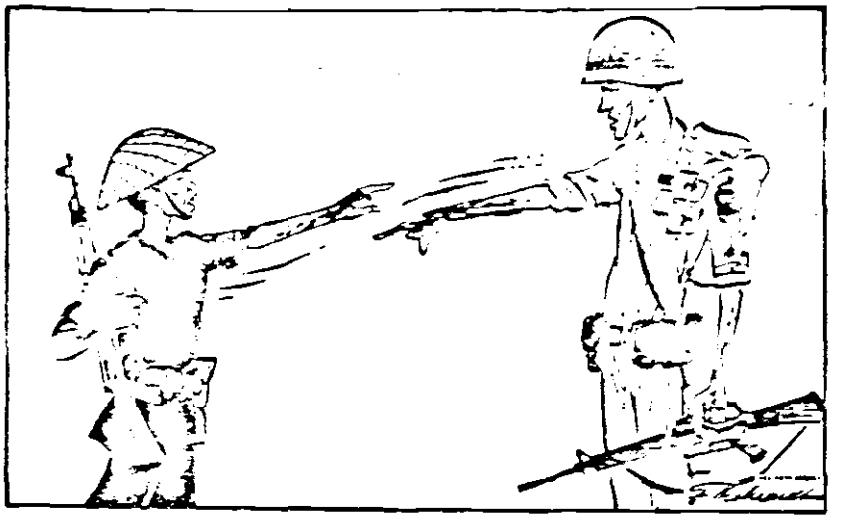
These latter policies, carefully planned with computers, charts and maps, are the portrait of the larger evil of Vietnam, of which My Lai is only a minor brush stroke. The moral problem of this killing is that many more than the accused soldiers are involved. Implicated in a deeper way is the society which either actively supported their presence in Vietnam or passively approved of it by silence.

'Respectable Murderers'

In a brilliant book, "The Respectable Murderers," sociologist Paul Hanly Furfey wrote: "It is an infinitely tragic fact that the greatest crimes of history are committed with the co-operation or at least with the passive consent of the solid citizens who constitute the stable backbone of the community."

The sporadic crimes that soil the front pages, the daily robberies, assaults, rapes and murders, are the work of individuals and small gangs. They are committed by manifest criminals whom the community despises and punishes. But the great evils, the persecutions, the unjust wars of conquest, the mass slaughters of the innocent, the exploitations of whole social classes — these crimes are committed by the organized community under the leadership of "respectable citizens."

History's list of "respectable murderers" is long and well-known: Herod and the holy innocents, Nero and the early Christians, the Crusaders and the "infidels," the Spanish Inquisition, the American pioneers who slaughtered Indians, to name a few of the more glamorous. The "murderers" were made respectable not only by themselves, but



Behrendt, Het Parool, Amsterdam

"There's blood on YOUR hands!"

Courtmartial the privates . . . who pumped bullets into the peasants . . . but . . . it is not good form to be outraged at the men in power who got us into the larger horrors of Vietnam.

What alarms many who oppose the Vietnam war and who march on Moratorium days or flee to Canada or Sweden to demonstrate their alarm, is the belief that the United States is a "respectable murderer" in Vietnam. As our involvement became greater it became clearer that we would be knowingly committing many awful acts and assuming many kinds of guilt.

Even Lyndon Johnson knew this; quoting Thomas Jefferson, Mr. Johnson said in his 1967 State of the Union speech that societies are "compelled sometimes to choose a great evil in order to ward off a greater [evil]."

Great-Greater Theory of Evil

This is precisely the trouble; many whose conscience says "no" to Vietnam do so because they believe the moral law is firm: It is never permissible, under any circumstances, to directly will evil that good may follow from it.

It is wrong to do the great evil of napalming a village to destroy the supposedly greater evil of a few suspected Viet Cong; it is wrong to defoliate farmland to keep the V.C. from perhaps growing food on it; it is wrong to destroy another people's country and culture because perhaps the greater evil of Communism may be stopped that way.

The great-greater theory of evil means that any leader of any country can say that he must murder the people of another nation because, being a true humanitarian, he is striving to bring about a greater good. Thus, the Spanish [illegible] murdered because the Jews were plotting to take over the world.

A-Bomb 'Saved Lives'

Long before Vietnam, Harry Truman justified the bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, insisting that the horror really "saved lives" and "ended the war," even though some postwar surveys suggest that Japan's will had been crushed months before.

Carl Jung, the Swiss psychologist who was concerned about the individual's survival in mass society, wrote about the way we wage war: "Look at the devilish means of destruction that are invented by perfectly harmless gentlemen, reasonable, respectable citizens, being all we hope to be. And when the whole thing blows up and causes an indescribable inferno of devastation, nobody seems to be responsible. It simply occurs, yet it is all man-made."

How does the moral person get away from the madness? He can't, physically. If he heads for a desert island or the northern woods, he may find a MIRV base already there. All he can do is to be certain his own life is free from any form of "respectable murder," and then cast his lot in some effective way with those on whom the bombs fall and the bullets spray.

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To learn more about the Civil Rights and Labor History Collection

REC-111

100-11392-5?2

January 13, 1970

Dear

Your letter was received on January 8th.

In response to your inquiry regarding the American Friends for Peace, the FBI being an investigative agency of the Federal Government neither makes evaluations nor draws conclusions as to the character or integrity of any organization, publication or individual. I regret I am unable to be of assistance in this instance.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Service Committee

NOTE: We have received one citizen's inquiry in 1962 regarding the American Friends for Peace. This group is otherwise not identifiable in Bufiles. (100-11392-367). [redacted] is not identifiable in Bufiles.

MAILED 22
JAN 13 1970
COMM-FBI

DCL:cfj (3)

Tolson
DeLoach
Walters
Mohr
Bishop
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
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Soyars
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

To [illegible] visit our Reading Room and GCR tool to our website

[redacted]

January 3, 1970

Mr. J. Edger Hoover
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover,

I have been asked on several occasions to make a contribution to an organization called "The American Friends for Peace".

If you have any information available, as to the character of this group I would greatly appreciate being advised.

Thanking you for your attention, I am,

Very truly yours,

[redacted]

100-11392--382

REC-111

CORRESPONDENCE

JAN 15 1970

ACK: NML 1/13/70 DCL:jfj

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December 3, 1969

REC-15 100-113712-581

Dear

In reply to the inquiries in your letter of November 26th, I regret I am unable to assist you as information in our files must be maintained as confidential pursuant to regulations of the Department of Justice.

MAILED 20
DEC 3 - 1969
COMM-FBI

Sincerely yours,
J. Edgar Hoover

1 - Chicago - Enclosure

NOTE: Bufiles reveal one prior outgoing to correspondent dated 4-30-69

The American Friends Service Committee is well known to the Bureau as a pacifist group within the Quaker Church. The Bureau has not investigated this group, although the Domestic Intelligence Division is following the activities of this organization in connection with demonstrations protesting U.S. actions in Vietnam.

REK:smj (4)

Tolson
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Holmes

DEC 11 1969 MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

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[redacted]

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Miss Gandy

November 26, 1969

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C. 20000

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I am interested in obtaining some information on an organization know as American Friends Service Committee, Inc. The national headquarters for the organization is in either New York City or Washington, D.C. The Chicago Regional Office for Illinois and Wisconsin is located at 407 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Illinois.

I would also like some background information on the following officers of the organization:

Chicago Regional Officers

Clyde N. Baker, Regional Chairman
Kale Williams, Exec. Secretary
Howard Bertram, Associate Exec. Secretary
Jane Weston, Associate Exec. Secretary

National Officers

Gilbert J. White, Chairman
Henry J. Cadbury, Honorary Chairman
Bramson P. Clark, Exec. Secretary

In brief, the information I seek is this: Is this organization in any way connected with the communist infiltration movement in the U.S.?

REC-15 100-443792-58

DEC 8 1969

Sincerely,

W. P. Burns

WPB:mml

RELEASE

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OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-11392) DATE: 10/27/69

FROM : SAC, BALTIMORE (105-4520) RUC

SUBJECT: AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE
IS - C

Re Boston airtel to Bureau, 8/28/69.

A review of Baltimore indices and files reveal the following information on the individual, TED ROBINSON.

[redacted] advised that TED ROBINSON had formerly worked in Dayton, Ohio and was the head of the Community Relations Division in Dayton. [redacted] further stated that TED ROBINSON had been employed by the Federal Aviation Agency as an operation inspector.

[redacted] MEMBER OF SUBJECT ORGA[redacted]

The 7/1/67 edition of the "Friends Journal," a publication of the American Friends Service Committee, stated on Page 367 that THEODORE W. ROBINSON had resigned as general aviation inspector of the Federal Aviation Administration to serve as executive secretary of the Middle Atlantic Regional Office. Mr. ROBINSON was a previous member of the Yellow Springs (Ohio) meeting.

[redacted] advised that TED ROBINSON was active in organizing, for the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, the Poor People's March on Washington in the Spring of 1968 in the Baltimore area. Major DU BOIS further advised that TED ROBINSON has represented his organization, the American Friends Service Committee, at a number of panel discussions in the city during the past three years.

EX-106

2 - Bureau (REGISTERED MAIL)
2 - Boston (100-3893)(REGISTERED MAIL)
1 - Baltimore
GJT:jtk
(5)

REC-28 100-11392-579

14 OCT 29 1969

SEC.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Memphis, Tennessee
September 4, 1969

RE: PEACE CARAVAN, 1969
AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE
INFORMATION CONCERNING

DRAFT RESISTANCE UNION OF MEMPHIS (DRUM)
SELECTIVE SERVICE ACT
INTERNAL SECURITY - MISCELLANEOUS

The Commercial Appeal, Memphis, Tennessee daily newspaper, page 4, Section 1, issue of Sunday, August 31, 1969, in a story entitled "Now Peaceful Campus Ponders Fall's 'Studies' In Strife", by Reporter Gary Goodman. This article discussed general campus unrest in the Mid-south area and predicted the potential for trouble during the Fall, 1969. One part reads: "The role of SDS and white radicals on the Memphis State Campus further illustrates the relative quiet in the Mid-south. The MSU Student Senate refused to grant a charter for the local SDS chapter. James Gaylord, an unofficial leader of SDS, tried to form an organization without official approval. His first demand was better seating for students at university sporting events. Gaylord's demands and tactics do not bear a resemblance to the disruption led by the Columbia SDS in which the New York university agreed to abandon construction on a multi-million dollar gymnasium located in a city park. The apparent successor to the SDS chapter at Memphis State is a 'Human Relations Club' headed by 26-year-old Army veteran Victor A. Smith. Mr. Smith says, 'He hasn't decided' whether to push for a confrontation with the university or to try to gain support through mass meetings and leaflets. He has busied himself this summer organizing DRUM, the Draft Resistance Union of Memphis. Every Wednesday, the group of about 12 reads the names of local residents killed in Vietnam on the steps of some public building. Sometimes it is the Federal Building. At other times it is the First National Bank Building at Third and Madison in Memphis. But he stresses he does not advocate illegal resistance."

The story states that "His rhetoric also has logical inconsistencies built in."

"He talks of the ills of the American system and its inequities. He says the faults of the system are built into it and cannot be reformed. But when he is asked whether a

[redacted] 100-11392-578

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revolution is necessary, he paused, 'Yeah, I guess so, eventually', he says with a puzzled look."

As recently as August 31, 1969, a first source advised that the DRUM movement, described above, grew out of a formation of a peace group in Memphis sponsored by the Peace Caravan, 1969, of the American Friends Service Committee, which was formed primarily among Memphis State University (MSU) students during the summer of 1969. The DRUM group headed by Victor Smith is an outgrowth thereof.

Source one stated that the DRUM group was originally scheduled to have a demonstration at noon, Wednesday, August 27, 1969, at Southland Mall, a large shopping center in Whitehaven, a suburb of Memphis, Tennessee, but did not do so.

[redacted] advised on August 27, 1969, that a small group of DRUM demonstrators did at approximately 7:55 a.m., August 27, 1969, go to Central High School, Memphis, and distribute draft resistance literature, including a copy of the pamphlet "A generation in search of a future" by George Wald, Harvard University Professor.

(A characterization of SDS is set out in the Appendix Section of this communication.)

[redacted]

The demonstrators meet prior to their demonstrations, according to [redacted], at the Half and Half

[redacted]

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RE: PEACE CARAVAN, 1969
AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE

DRAFT RESISTANCE UNION OF MEMPHIS (DRUM)

Coffee House, 327 South Bellevue, Memphis, which is operated by 4 protestant churches, including Idlewild Presbyterian Church and St. John's Methodist Church, and the Half and Half House permits the DRUM movement to use its space each afternoon for draft counseling and for the preparation of literature.

On August 28, 1969, [redacted] advised that a group of DRUM demonstrators passed out anti-draft literature at Tech High School on the early morning of August 28, 1969.

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(A characterization of the Progressive Labor Party is set out in the Appendix Section of this communication.)

On September 2, 1969, [redacted] advised that a group of DRUM demonstrators appeared at Memphis University School, an exclusive private school for boys, located at 6191 Park Avenue, Memphis, and gave out anti-draft literature.

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The radio program "Open Mike", August 27, 1969, heard by representatives of the FBI, was opened by Mrs. Thrasher at which time she remarked that she had in her studio Clifton Riley Taylor who, on August 26, 1969, had telephoned her during her "Open Mike" Program and told her that he was a Communist, a member of SDS, and a former instructor at MSU. She said that Taylor wanted to appear on her program on August 27, 1969.

She stated that Taylor was accompanied by Charles Wright who she identified as a "historian"

Taylor then stated that he had been a member of SDS for "some time" and that he wanted to express his views to the listening audience. He added that he was a Communist, that he

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had traveled to Cuba during the summer of 1968 and "liked what he saw there", elaborating that the Cuban trip was sponsored by the National SDS organization which in turn had been extended an invitation by the Cuban Government. He stated the SDS group had flown into Cuba from Mexico City, Mexico, and that his U. S. Passport prohibited his travel to Cuba but the U. S. Supreme Court had held invalid a U.S. prohibition on "travel to Cuba".

Taylor then stated, "I am a Marxist-Leninist." He attacked the "reactionary tactics in the U. S.", elaborating that the power structure maintains religion as a sort of utopian promise to the masses to give them a false hope and to keep the masses in bondage. He said, "We Communists don't want to destroy the United States, we merely want to turn it around." Taylor stated that he was not a member of the Communist Party, USA (CPUSA) (which has been cited by the Attorney General of the United States under Executive Order 10450), but rather was a "Marxist-Leninist", not elaborating as to any formal organization or affiliation. He commented that the CPUSA is a "liberal sell-out organization - stooges for the late Stalin and no longer a true revolutionary movement or party." He said Russia was gradually becoming capitalistic in nature.

Taylor said there were several facets of the world wide Communist movement, including the Fourth Internationale, The Leninist and Trotskyites; the Mao Tse Tung Chinese Communist Orbit, and the Third World, predominantly black Communist movement.

Taylor stated that Ho Chi Minh, Communist leader of North Vietnam, is regularly receiving supplies from both Russia and Communist China but he, Taylor, doubted that Ho would ever become a puppet of Russia or China. Taylor stated the news media and press in the U. S. were capitalistic and would not tell the truth. When asked by a caller as to who

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he would consider to be authoritative and truthful, Taylor replied, "Sweet Willie Wine".

On August 27, 1969, a sixth source advised that Sweet Willie Wine is the nickname of Lance Watson, self-admitted prime minister of the Invaders, a Memphis, Tennessee black power group.

(A characterization of the Invaders is set out in the Appendix Section of this communication.)

Taylor added that Watson usually knows what he is talking about. Taylor then stated that he generally believed what the Communists said, adding, "I know quite a few Communists. I have been in a couple of Communist countries. I believe them." By inference, he thereafter indicated that he was a follower of Mao Tse Tung and Ho Chi Minh. Taylor stated in response to another question, "No one wants violence, but more and more there are fewer alternatives." When asked if his people would perpetrate a violent revolution, he elaborated that, "The ruling class won't permit a peaceful revolution." Taylor denied that SDS had advocated killing people and said no SDS member had killed anyone but added that SDS had advocated and some of its members had destroyed property.

At approximately 1:15 p.m., Mrs. Thrasher introduced Charles Wright, identifying him as 30 years of age, a junior at MSU, and a self-admitted member of SDS. Wright then introduced himself by saying, "I am an atheist; Taylor is an atheist." When asked as to his authorities or sources, he added, "I respect as authoritative the word of my affiliates in SDS - they are factual." He said, "I am disappointed with this country. I don't hold a CPUSA Membership Card but am a Communist in my thinking and philosophy." He added that Communism is a natural impulse. Wright decried the MSU Administration, saying that he and his associates cannot operate through the normal academic channels as the MSU Administration stifles dissent.

A caller asked Wright if one could be a member of SDS and not at the same time be a Communist. Wright answered, "It's

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relative. Most people I know in SDS are Communists of their own free will." He asked, 'Am I a Communist? - I'm a Marxist-Leninist." Wright stated that he had been in Memphis for 5 years and that he had been a Marxist-Leninist while in the U. S. Army while "General Edwin Walker was in charge." Wright stated, 'SDS is not trying to hide its Communist philosophy", adding that most SDS members are Communists.

Wright stated "Communism will ultimately control this country." He said he considered SDS to be "very American". He stated that the Progressive Labor Party (PLP) was one of the very strong factions within SDS.

A caller then asked Clifton Riley Taylor if he was the same Clifton Riley Taylor who had recently been active in the DRUM movement in Memphis, Tennessee, denouncing U. S. policy in Vietnam and the Selective Service draft, and, if so, whether or not he, Taylor, had told the youngsters who he was trying to influence about his real affiliations and beliefs as a Communist and SDS member. Taylor answered, "SDS sponsors DRUM. But we in SDS don't try to recruit them into SDS as such." Taylor then stated that SDS was a means of turning the U. S. into a socialist country and "this is why thousands of students are turning to the SDS". Taylor claimed that all SDS meetings are open but it has internal caucuses which are not open to the public. He stated that SDS has"sub-groups within the movement but not all the members were CP members."

A caller asked Taylor, "Do you,as Communist, seek out jobs in order to influence people?" Taylor answered, "Yes we do, just as do the Republicans and Democrats". Taylor concluded, "America is not fair.For this reason we don't all identify ourselves."

On September 2, 1969, [redacted] advised that the DRUM group will have a demonstration at the Southland Mall at noon, Wednesday, September 3, 1969, and will

[redacted]

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RE: PEACE CARAVAN, 1969
AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE

DRAFT RESISTANCE UNION OF MEMPHIS (DRUM)

continue to go to a different high school each morning to press anti-draft literature and a new underground newspaper called the "Memphis Root", being formed by SDS members and sympathizers. will hold a benefit musical festival at the Overton Park Shell, a Memphis City park, on Sunday afternoon, September 7, 1968, for the purpose of raising funds.

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[redacted]

APPENDIX

1

STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY

A source has advised that the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS), as it is known today, came into being at a founding convention held at Port Huron, Michigan, in June, 1962. From an initial ideological posture of "participatory democracy," the current line of the national leadership reveals an adherence to Marxism-Leninism. Michael Klonsky, National Secretary, in March, 1965, called for the building of a revolutionary Marxist-leninist movement. The program of SDS has moved from involvement in civil rights struggles to an anti-Vietnam war position and finally to its present advocacy of an anti-imperialist line, linking up the oppressed peoples of Asia, Africa, and Latin America with the black liberation movement in the United States. China, Vietnam and Cuba are regarded as countries which are leading the worldwide struggles against United States imperialism. On the other hand, SDS regards the Soviet Union as an imperialist power and does not support the policies of that country.

SDS maintains a national office in Room 206, 1608 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois. Its official paper, "New Left Notes," reflects the line of the national leadership and program adopted at meetings of the National Council and National Interim Committee (NIC). Three national officers and a NIC of eleven members are elected each year during a June National Convention.

SDS regional offices and university and college chapters elect delegates to National Council meetings wherein program and ideology are debated, but each region and chapter is autonomous in nature and is free to carry out independent policy and programs reflective of local conditions.

[redacted]

APPENDIX

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1
PROGRESSIVE LABOR PARTY (PLP)

"The New York Times," City Edition, Tuesday, April 20, 1965, page 17, reported that a new party of "revolutionary socialism" was formally founded on April 18, 1965, under the name of the PLP, which had been known as the Progressive Labor Movement.

According to the article, "The Progressive Labor Movement was founded in 1962 by Milton Rosen and Mortimer Scheer after they were expelled from the Communist Party of the United States for assertedly following the Chinese Communist line."

A source advised on June 3, 1968, that the PLP held its Second National Convention in New York City May 31, to June 2, 1968, at which time the PLP reasserted its objective of the establishment of a militant working class movement based on Marxism-Leninism. This is to be accomplished through the Party's over-all revolutionary strategy of raising the consciousness of the people and helping to provide ideological leadership in the working class struggle for state power.

The source also advised that at the Second National Convention Milton Rosen was unanimously re-elected National Chairman of the PLP and Levi Laub, Fred Jerome, Jared Israel, William Epton, Jacob Rosen, Jeffrey Gordon and Walter Linder were elected as the National Committee to lead the PLP until the next convention.

The PLP publishes "Progressive Labor," a bimonthly magazine; "World Revolution," a quarterly periodical; and "Challenge-Desafio," a monthly newspaper.

The August, 1968, issue of "Challenge-Desafio" sets forth that "above all, this paper is dedicated to the fight for a new way of life - where the working men and women own and control their homes, factories, the police, courts and the entire Government on every level."

The source advised on June 3, 1968, that the PLP utilizes an address of General Post Office Box 808, Brooklyn, New York, and also utilizes an office in Room 617, 1 Union Square West, New York, New York.

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APPENDIX

1

INVADERS, also known as
Black Organizing Project

On May 7, 1968, a first source advised that a militant black nationalist group of young Memphis, Tennessee Negroes, now known as Invaders, was originally formed in the summer and fall of 1967 by three Memphis Negroes, Coby Vernon Smith, John Burrell Smith, and Charles Laverne Cabbage. During the fall of 1967 and spring of 1968, it assumed the name of Black Organizing Project (BOP), with subsidiary cells known as Afro-American Brotherhood (AAB) at Owen College; Black Student Association (BSA) at Memphis State University; LeMoyne Intercollegiate Chapter at the NAACP (LIC, NAACP) at LeMoyne College; Invaders, primarily consisting of high school students and school dropouts; and City Organizers, consisting of young non-student adults, all having a combined average membership of about 100. The ostensible purpose was to create pride in black identity, to teach black culture and black history, and to obtain employment for young blacks.

On May 7, 1968, Source One and Source Two advised that Black Organizing Project (BOP), beginning in the Spring of 1968, degenerated into a group of approximately 30 to 35 young Memphis blacks, who increasingly adopted a philosophy of hatred of the white race, and hatred of the capitalistic system and all constituted legal authority, particularly law enforcement agencies. Theirs is a philosophy of nihilism and anarchy.

Both sources added that beginning in the summer of 1968, the Invaders became a dominant group. LIC, NAACP disbanded, AAB disbanded. BSA at Memphis State University became an autonomous organization with no current formal relationship with the Invaders, and the City Organizers ceased to exist.

Since June, 1968, approximately 30 Invaders have committed various local crimes, including arson, robbery, larceny, forgery prostitution, narcotics violations, and shooting of police officer, as well as inciting to riot in

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public schools. Over 25 have been convicted for these offenses, most of them making bond and appealing convictions. For example, John Burrell Smith has been convicted of inciting a high school riot and possession of marijuana. Charles Laverne Cabbage has been convicted of carrying a pistol, third degree burglary, and refusal to report for Armed Forces induction.

Both sources added that these arrests and the attendant publicity have weakened the influence of the Invaders and caused them to be less vocal and less publicly contentious. Their membership is estimated at 40 with only about 20 hard-core members. The Invaders have no financial resources of consequence which further restricts their activities. Sources one and two added that the Invaders primarily engage in psychological warfare by attempting to convince the community that they are far more powerful and potentially violent than is actually the case. Sources one and two advised that on occasion the Invaders refer to their group as the BOP but actually the only active cell is the Invaders.

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[redacted]

RE: PEACE CARAVAN, 1969
AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE

DRAFT RESISTANCE UNION OF MEMPHIS (DRUM)

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

[redacted]

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Boston, Massachusetts

August 28, 1969

AVON '69

On August 7, 1969, a source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that the Avon '69 Institute was a conference sponsored by the American Friends Service Committee (AFSC). The purpose of this particular conference was to have an interchange of ideas, information and action for "peace and freedom" by those in attendance, and to organize communities for peace.

The AFSC, according to the source on August 7, 1969, is a pacificist organization opposed to the war in Vietnam and which conducts draft counseling.

The source advised on August 7, 1969, that the AFSC conducted an Avon '69 Institute at Geneva Point Camp, Lake Winnepesaukee, New Hampshire, July 26, 1969, through August 1, 1969.

The source on August 7, 1969, furnished a mimeographed announcement captioned "Avon Institute 1969--Suggested Topics." It was set forth that the suggested topics had been made by participants in the conference. It was requested on this announcement that the participant in the conference check the one topic in which he had the most interest.

100-113792-577

ENCLOSURE

[redacted]

ANOK 462

The suggested topics were as follows:

"1. The role of the prison system in our society; the problem of organizing prisoners; information about Prisoner's Information & Support Service.

"2. Women's Liberation

"3. The Grape Boycott

"4. The Passamaquoddy Indians' battle for survival and civil rights in Maine.

"5. City-wide organizing movements in New England--New Haven, Hartford, Springfield, Worcester.

"6. Radical, nonviolent action--its relations to early Quakerism. What is a violent act? What is the violence of the status quo?

"7. Organizing in rural New England--cooperatives, food buying, housing, community development cooperation, schools, etc.

"8. Welfare Rights organizing in New England.

"9. Film workshop--previews and discussion of films to use in organizing on peace and freedom issues.

"10. Lectures, discussions, readings on the American Empire, foreign policy since 1945, the meaning of Vietnam, the effect of American imperialism on the domestic scene.

"11. The future of the Peace Movement--the ABM fight, MIRV, the military-industrial complex and the campus.

"12. High school discussion group: student rights, independent newspapers, group action.

[redacted]

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[redacted]

APPENDIX

1.

STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY

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SDS maintains a National Office in Room 206, 1608 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois. Its official paper "New Left Notes" reflects the line of the national leadership and program adopted at meetings of the National Council and National Interim Committee (NIC). Three national officers and a NIC of eleven members are elected each year during a June National Convention.

SDS Regional Offices and university and college chapters elect delegates to National Council meetings wherein program and ideology are debated, but each Region and chapter is autonomous in nature and is free to carry out independent policy and programs reflective of local conditions.

[redacted]

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Boston, Massachusetts

September 5, 1969

THE CIVIL LIBERTIES LEGAL DEFENSE FUND, INCORPORATED

On September 3, 1969, information on file at the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, State House, Boston, Massachusetts, show that The Civil Liberties Legal Defense Fund Inc., was incorporated in Massachusetts on February 16, 1968. Its address was set forth as 8 Bow Street, Cambridge, Massachusetts, and it is mentioned that the organization's first meeting had been held on January 27, 1968. According to the corporate papers on file, the organization was formed to render legal aid to such persons who might appear worthy of it by reason of poverty or race. It was further mentioned that the organization was to be operated exclusively for charitable or educational purposes.

Among the officials listed for the organization were included the following: MEMBER OF SUBJECT ORGANIZATION

Robert Alan Rosenthal, Chairman
321 Huron Avenue
Cambridge, Massachusetts

Robert L. Gustafson, Treasurer
46 Avon Hill Street
Cambridge, Massachusetts

Annette Y. Holman, Clerk or Secretary
120 Hancock Street,
Cambridge, Massachusetts

Florence C. Shelton, Director
205 Walden Street
Cambridge, Massachusetts

ENCLOSURE

100-113992-576

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THE CIVIL LIBERTIES LEGAL DEFENSE FUND, INCORPORATED

MEMBER OF ... ORGANIZATION

Carter Umbarger, Director
66a-Beacon Street
Somerville, Massachusetts

George E. Hein, Director
19 Fairmont Avenue
Newton, Massachusetts

Arthur L. Berney, Director
67 Winthrop Road
Brookline, Massachusetts

Spencer C. Mac Donald, Director
11 Country Corners Road
Wayland, Massachusetts

John G. Flym, Director
2022 Massachusetts Avenue
Cambridge, Massachusetts

Vern Countryman, Director
98 Adams Street
Lexington, Massachusetts

In the papers of incorporation it was further noted that the charter should be sent to Thomas Hargadon, 24 Leyland Street, Dorchester, Massachusetts.

A letter on the stationery of the Civil Liberties Legal Defense Fund, Inc., Cambridge, Massachusetts, dated January 1969, and signed in the names of Benjamin Spock, M.D., Reverend William Sloane Coffin, Jr., Mitchell Goodman, and Michael Ferber, reads in part as follows:

"Dear Friend:

"As we await a decision on the appeal of our convictions, we also await some sign of peace from the Paris negotiations. It is heartening to note that most Americans, even those who created and relentlessly pursued that wretched war, are now strongly convinced that the war must be ended soon.

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"But what of those young men who, long ago, knew the war was a mistake and put their liberty on the line to oppose it; who are now in Federal prison, military stockades or awaiting indictment or trial for their beliefs. Their situations will not change, even if peace comes quickly. Prosecutions will continue, prison terms will be served (some outlasting the hostilities), and amnesty cannot be expected from the new administration. We must not let these men stand alone.

"There are many unreported cases pending in federal and state courts across the country. How much do you know about the case of the Oakland Seven, who go on trial this month for conspiracy to commit a misdemeanor, (which is a felony!), or The Catonsville 9, The Milwaukee 14, or the hundreds of individuals who have conscientiously resisted the draft?

"These men deserve the best legal defense available. Although other organizations are providing volunteer lawyers, high calibre legal defense will not be available without a large reservoir of funds for legal research, court costs, and appeal fees.

"The Civil Liberties Legal Defense Fund, Inc., was created to meet that need. The Fund, an independent, non-profit, non-political organization has been engaged in a nationwide campaign to raise money for the legal defense of conscientious resisters and their supporters in the Coffin-Spock case and all other cases; to serve the legal profession by aiding in the formation of panels of attorneys experienced in Selective Service and military law, and to facilitate the initiation of affirmative legal actions in the area of civil liberties."

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Memphis, Tennessee

August 25, 1969

Re: PEACE CARAVAN, 1969.
AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE
INFORMATION CONCERNING

DRAFT RESISTANCE UNION OF MEMPHIS (DRUM)
SELECTIVE SERVICE ACT,
INTERNAL SECURITY - MISCELLANEOUS

stated that the Draft Resistance Union of Memphis (DRUM), which he said was an outgrowth of the Peace Caravan, 1969, sponsored by the American Friends Service Committee (AFSC), Memphis, would hold a peace vigil sponsored by DRUM in front of the First National Bank, Main Office, 165 Madison Avenue, Memphis, Tennessee, at noon on Wednesday, August 20, 1969, to protest United States policy in Vietnam, to demand the withdrawal of all United States troops in Vietnam, and to protest the Selective Service Act of 1948, as amended.

Beginning at approximately noon on August 20, 1969, Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and representatives of the Intelligence Bureau, Memphis Police Department, observed the above-described demonstration. Placards held by various participants indicated that this demonstration was sponsored by the Draft Resistance Union of Memphis (DRUM).

17K XEROX SEP 8 1969

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[redacted]

PEACE CARAVAN, 1969,
AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE

DRAFT RESISTANCE UNION OF MEMPHIS (DRUM)

[redacted] gave a representative of the FBI a copy [redacted] most recent newsletter called the "Drummer," Volume 1, No. 3, on which the return address was listed as P. O. Box 11463, a Xerox copy of which is set forth hereinafter.

[redacted]

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DRUMMER

FOR PEACE AND FREEDOM

VOL. 1, No. 3 P. O. Box 11463, Memphis, Tenn. 38111

NAACP vs. The Memphis Board of Education

On July 25, 1969, the Memphis branch of the NAACP presented the Memphis Board of Education with a list of ten questions regarding the percentages of black-white teachers, administrators and students in the Memphis school system. The questions are neither unfair nor untimely. The NAACP requested that the board answer the questions in writing by August 1st. However, the NAACP has received no reply on August 15th when several members and supporters attended the board meeting and demanded answers to the original ten questions. Mr. Bailey of the Board of Education, in his usual racist manner, delayed and bickered with Mr. Ezekiel Bell and occasionally yanked during the interchange. He insisted that the Board simply did not have time (they had three weeks) to answer the impertinent and irrelevant questions which had been raised by Mr. Bell and the NAACP.

Mr. Bell asked for advice from the members of the NAACP and the membership voted to wait until August 25th, at which time they will present an ultimatum to the Board of Education.

D.R.U.M. feels that these questions demand an immediate answer since a majority (53%) of the city school children are black. Furthermore, D.R.U.M. feels that action should be undertaken this fall to achieve a racial balance among the teachers and administrators which will reflect the black student enrollment. For instance, THERE IS NOT ONE BLACK MEMBER ON THE BOARD OF EDUCATION! This situation reflects the racist and white supremist attitudes which prevail in the South, even in Memphis, the "city of good abode".

D.R.U.M. pledges to support the NAACP in its struggle against the Board for equality and justice. We ask all our members and supporters to join in the struggle. If you are available on Aug. 25th, call Vic Smith (327-8962) or Charles Wright (274-1114).

August 25th is Mobilization Day for D.R.U.M.

On August 25th, D.R.U.M. will begin to leaflet the city high schools. It is extremely vital that we distribute information about draft counseling to the Memphis high schools. It is hoped that young men can be informed about the various deferments or alternatives to military service prior to their 18th birthdays. Therefore, D.R.U.M. will begin its high school programs next Monday August 25th. At least six volunteers will be needed for this initial effort. If you can work this Monday, call Vic or Charles at the above numbers.

* * * * * * * * *

WEVR Radio's Open Mike program will feature our own Vic Smith this Friday. Vic will answer any and all questions about D.R.U.M., the draft and the Selective Service System, the war in Vietnam, etc. This program comes on at 12:15 PM and we urge all [illegible] WEVR Radio, 1590 on

The drummer's mailing list has been reduced drastically this week. We cannot continue to mail the drummer to people who do not support us. If you are not on the present mailing list but would like to receive the drummer through the mail, send $3.00 to: D.R.U.M., P. O. Box 11463, Memphis, Tenn., 38111. The three dollars will entitle you to one year's subscription, hopefully, 52 issues. If you did receive a drummer by mail this week, then you are on the subscription list for this year. We would like to take this opportunity to thank all of our supporters for the help we have received, both actively and inactively.

However, you may pick up a copy of the drummer at the following places:

The ATLANTIS

The Atlantis is the only head shop in Memphis which is operated by real people who care about real people. We recommend the Atlantis as the best head shop in the city of Memphis.

The ELECTRIC OUTLET

The Outlet is the only clothes shop in the city that won't hassle you about buying this or buying that. You can walk in, talk about your thing and float out. Malcolm and the Bills won't be offended if you don't buy anything, they'll just ask you to come back sometime.

POP-I's RECORD SHOP

Pop-I's is the only shop for people in the east Memphis area. There is a shop down the street but its a real bust. If you need any assistance ask for Bob Grisson, a real friend of ours.

PERCEPTION

The Perception is the only tavern in town where you can drink a beer with real people. We applaud their efforts and hope Jim Chappell and his friends will be able to operate a haven for the people because it has so much to offer: live entertainment and live people.

***** *****

D.R.U.M. NEEDS YOUR SUPPORT!!!!

D.R.U.M.'s ability to build a dynamic anti-war and anti-draft movement has increasingly been marred by its reliance on a few persons to do almost all of its work. In the past, coordination to do part-time work has been haphazard or non-existent. Usually when a person volunteered for part-time work, his name was noted and filed away. All too rarely was he called upon to work.

This system of reliance on a few people has led to inefficiencies in the structural organization of D.R.U.M. We are now asking people who can volunteer about 4 or 5 hours per week to re-commit themselves and help us build a viable movement in Memphis.

Many jobs need to be done. The jobs include leafletting, typing, mimeographing and draft counseling. Several people have requested that they be trained as counselors: we will start a new training program very shortly.

The drummer is not limited to one or two causes, such as the Vietnam war and the Selective Service System. The drummer is seeking and hopes to become a multi-focus, multi-issue newsletter.

However, we need people who will contribute articles and who will help us with the details of lay-out, stencilling, mimeographing and distribution. The drummer will print any article which is relevant to the cause of Peace and Freedom for the people.

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The fact that Memphis has been using the police force for some time now to harass, intimidate and squelch the "hippies" and other weird folks is not a secret. Evidently they want that part of the community to "adjust" to "normal" ways and become a part of that society. Instead, we demand that people have a right to live their own lives, to self-determination and all the other rights that entire community shares. If society has to adjust itself to include that fringe of society, then that is what it will have to do.

The Vice Squad "raided" the Perception last Thursday night in typical Gestapo fashion. Ten persons were arrested as a consequence for various reasons. At the police station they were officially charged with "Violation of the beer ordinance". Judge Churchill freed all those so charged the next morning in court.

Perhaps the police have a right to investigate complaints from citizens; most assuredly so if there is a basis for this, but the Vice Squad's entry into the tavern was one of the most repressive measures seen in this city in some time. People were arrested for no reason at all, some for just asking questions. Others were arrested on the slightest pretext. One employee was arrested for having the jukebox turned up too high!

Many people witnessed the use of four and twelve-letter words by the police directed to females. People were shoved and pushed about for no apparent reason and countless civil liberties were violated.

Thanks to the court, all those innocent people who appeared at the trial were freed. The <u>Drummer</u> can assure you that this is not the first attempt by the police to harass innocent citizens in order to eliminate a culture whose very existence is a threat to the economic foundations of this power-ridden, consumption-oriented society. We see no end in sight to the tactics of the police and ask you this: Will you be their next victim?

**** ****

William McCuan Jennings, 26, was arrested by the FBI on Thursday, August 14, 1969. He was charged with desertion.

Bill Jennings is a young man of tremendous personal courage and moral conviction. He is one of the most religious persons I have ever met, even though his religious beliefs are not defined by traditional denominational doctrines. He is motivated by a universal love of mankind and by a belief in the reality of the brotherhood of man. His devotion to his beliefs is a force which compels him to place himself between humanity and the war machinery capable of destroying human life.

Bill supported the peace movement in Memphis enthusiastically and unselfishly. Now he needs our support. We can support him best by continuing our peace campaign in Memphis. (V.S.)

Send letters and cards to:

Bill Jennings
c/o: Mr. and Mrs. Kelly Jennings
3306 Foxgate
Memphis, Tenn. 38118

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D.R.U.M. desperately needs a financial base. Any group like D.R.U.M. must have financial security in order to function on any permanent basis. The autonomous structure of D.R.U.M. prevents us from imposing dues on members so the main balance of our finances will be in the form of monthly pledges. If you wish to help on this, please fill out the following form:

[illegible] needs support. We need money for literature, postage, etc. And we need part-time help for mailings and in our Petition-ing and other programs. If you can help, please fill out this form and return it to: D.R.U.M., at P.O. Box 11463, Memphis, Tenn., 38111.

_____ Enclosed is my donation of $1.00 or more to D.R.U.M.

_____ Enclosed is $3.00 for 1 year subscription to the drummer.

I pledge _____ per month for _____ months to D.R.U.M.

I would like to work part-time for D.R.U.M. Please call me_____.

Name_____ Phone_____

Address_____ Zip_____

The drummer staff:
Editor---Victor A. Smith, Jr.
Historian--Harry E. Sayle
DPF consultant--Robert Taylor
Secretary----Charles Wright

JOIN WITH D.R.U.M. THIS WEDNESDAY AT NOON. THE ROLL OF HONOR WILL CONTINUE TO BE READ AT THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK, 165 MADISON AVENUE

D.R.U.M.
P. O. Box 11463
MEMPHIS, TENN. 38111

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[redacted]

APPENDIX

1
PROGRESSIVE LABOR PARTY (PLP)

"The New York Times," daily newspaper, dated Friday, April 26, 1968, page 27, reported that a new party of "revolutionary socialism" was formally founded on April 25, 1968, under the name of the PLP, which had been known as the Progressive Labor Movement.

According to the article, "The Progressive Labor Movement was formed in 1962, by Milton Rosen and Mortimer Scheer after they were expelled from the Communist Party of the United States for assertedly following the Chinese Communist line."

A source advised on June 3, 1968, that the PLP held its Second National Convention in New York City May 31 to June 2, 1968, at which time the PLP reasserted its objective of the establishment of a militant working class movement based on Marxism-Leninism. This is to be accomplished through the Party's over-all revolutionary strategy of raising the consciousness of the people and helping to provide ideological leadership in the working class struggle for state power."

The source also advised that at the Second National Convention Milton Rosen was unanimously re-elected National Chairman of the PLP and Levi Laub, Fred Jerome, Jared Israel, William Epton, Jacob Rosen, Jeffrey Gordon and Walter Linder were elected as the National Committee to lead the PLP until the next convention.

The PLP publishes "Progressive Labor," a bimonthly magazine; "World Revolution," a quarterly periodical; and "Challenge-Desafio," a monthly newspaper.

The August, 1968, issue of "Challenge-Desafio" sets forth that "Above all, this paper is dedicated to the right for a new way of life - where the working men and women own and control their homes, factories, the police, courts and the entire Government on every level."

The source advised on June 3, 1968, that the PLP utilizes an address of General Post Office Box 808, Brooklyn, New York, and also utilizes an office in Room 617, 1 Union Square West, New York, New York.

[redacted]

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[redacted]

1

APPENDIX

STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY

A section has as its aim that the students for a Democratic Society (SDS), as it is known today, came into being at a founding convention held at Port Huron, Michigan, in June, 1962. It is an extant ideological product of "participatory democracy," the current line of the national leadership prevails in adherence to Marxism-Leninism. Michael Vlonsky, National Secretary, in March, 1966, called for the building of a revolutionary Marxist-Leninist movement. The program of SDS has moved from involvement in civil rights activities to an anti-Vietnam war position and finally to its present advocacy of an anti-imperialist line, linking up the oppressed peoples of Asia, Africa, and Latin America with the black liberation movement in the United States. China, Vietnam and Cuba are regarded as countries which are leading the worldwide struggles against United States imperialism. On the other hand, SDS regards the Soviet Union as an imperialist power and does not support the policies of that country.

SDS maintains a national office in Room 206, 1608 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois. Its official paper, "New Left Notes," reflects the line of the national leadership and program adopted at meetings of the National Council and National Interim Committee (NIC). Three national officers and a NIC of eleven members are elected each year during a June National Convention.

SDS regional offices and university and college chapters elect delegates to National Council meetings wherein program and ideology are debated, but each region and chapter is autonomous in nature and is free to carry out independent policy and programs reflective of local conditions.

[redacted]

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1 APPENDIX

[redacted]

The [illegible] 1960, issue of the "Young Socialist" (YS), Page 1, Column 3, disclosed that during April 15-17, [illegible] national organization entitled "The Young Socialist Alliance" (YSA) was established in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. This issue stated that this organization was formed by the nationwide supporters' clubs of the publication YS.

The above issue, page 8, set forth the Founding Declaration of the YSA. This declaration stated that the YSA recognizes the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) as the only existing political leadership on class struggle principles, and that the supporters of the YS have come into basic political solidarity with the SWP on the principles of revolutionary socialism.

On March 10, 1967, a source advised that the YSA was formed during 1957, by youth of various left socialist tendencies, particularly members and followers of the SWP. The source further advised that the YSA has recently become more open about admitting that it is the youth group of the SWP and that an SWP representative has publicly stated that the YSA is the SWP's youth group.

The National Headquarters of the YSA are located in Room 532-536, 41 Union Square West, New York City.

On October 31, 1967, a second source advised that at the 23rd National Convention of the SWP held in New York City from October 26, 1967, to October 29, 1967, it was stated that the YSA remained as the main recruiting ground for new SWP members.

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

APPENDIX

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[redacted]

PEACE CARAVAN, 1969
AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE

DRAFT RESISTANCE UNION OF MEMPHIS (DRUM)

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Memphis, Tennessee
August 15, 1969

RE: PEACE CARAVAN, 1969
AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE
INFORMATION CONCERNING

DRAFT RESISTANCE UNION OF MEMPHIS (DRUM)
SELECTIVE SERVICE ACT
INTERNAL SECURITY - MISCELLANEOUS
STUDENT AGITATION

[redacted] stated that the Draft Resistance Union of Memphis (DRUM), which is an outgrowth of the Peace Caravan, 1969, sponsored by American Friends Service Committee, Memphis, would hold a peace vigil in memory of the U. S. bombing of Nagasaki, Japan, Augst 9, 1945, to be held at the doughboy statue, Overton Park, about noon, Saturday, August 9, 1969.

100-11392-574

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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RE: PEACE CARAVAN, 1969
AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE

DRAFT RESISTANCE UNION OF MEMPHIS (DRUM)

At approximately 12:00 noon, August 13, 1969, a Special Agent of the FBI and [redacted] observed a group forming on the plaza of the First National Bank. This group gradually grew to approximately 35 people during which time they held placards denouncing U. S. policy in Vietnam, and proceeding to give out literature which they placed on a portable table [redacted] the plaza.

[redacted] One piece of literature given out was a tract entitled "Alternatives to Military Service", issued by the American Friends Service Committee, 160 - North 15th Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, explaining the

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possibilities of one becoming a conscientious objector. Another was a tract entitled "The Draft Law and Your Choices" sub-titled "Tools of Peace" series, issued by the Friends Peace Committee (Quakers), 1520 Ray Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Another tract distributed was issued by a group known as "Promoting Enduring Peace", P. O. Box 103, Woodmont, Connecticut, entitled "The New American Militarism" by Gen. David M. Shoup, former commandant of the U. S. Marine Corps prior to his retirement in December, 1963.

Another tract distributed was printed by"Promoting Enduring Peace" was entitled "Letter from Saigon", sub-titled "The Illusion Dies", written by Georgie Ann Geyer, described as a roving foreign correspondent for the Chicago Daily News, reprinted from the February, 1969, issue of "The Progressive". Another was a tract issued by "Promoting Enduring Peace" entitled "A Generation in Search of a Future" by Dr. George Wald, Harvard University Professor, reprinted from "The New Yorker"Magazine.

The latter documents generally attacked the U. S. position in Vietnam.

Also distributed was Vol. 1, #2 issue of the "DRUMMER", P. O. Box 11463, Memphis, Tennessee, issued by DRUM. This calls for an intensification of the anti-war movement in Memphis and gives a breakdown of the total cost in money and lives of the Vietnam war to date, attacks purported discrepancies and inequalities in the Selective Service System. and asks for financial donations to DRUM and lists the DRUM Staff as Editor - Victor A. Smith, Jr.; Historian - Harry E. Bayle; E. P. F. Consultant - Robert Taylor; Secretary - Charles Wright. It asked for participation in the DRUM Peace Vigil at the First National Bank, 165 Madison Avenue, each Wednesday.

There were no incidents and no arrests during the afternoon.

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1

STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY

A source has advised that the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS), as it is known today, came into being at a founding convention held at Port Huron, Michigan, in June, 1962. From an initial ideological posture of "participatory democracy," the current line of the national leadership reveals an adherence to Marxism-Leninism. Michael Klonsky, National Secretary, in March, 1969, called for the building of a revolutionary Marxist-Leninist movement. The program of SDS has moved from involvement in civil rights struggles to an anti-Vietnam war position and finally to its present advocacy of an anti-imperialist line, linking up the oppressed peoples of Asia, Africa, and Latin America with the black liberation movement in the United States. China, Vietnam and Cuba are regarded as countries which are leading the worldwide struggles against United States imperialism. On the other hand, SDS regards the Soviet Union as an imperialist power and does not support the policies of that country.

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RE: PEACE CARAVAN, 1969
AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE

DRAFT RESISTANCE UNION OF MEMPHIS (DRUM)

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